

U.S. Will Continue To Monitor in Sinai

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — The United States has agreed to continue Air Force surveillance flights over the Sinai for the next three years to check on Israeli and Egyptian compliance with the terms of their peace treaty, administration officials said yesterday.

The flights, mainly by Lockheed SR-71s, were first instituted at the request of Egypt and Israel on a secret basis in January, 1974, following the first disengagement accord. They were retained to verify the second disengagement agreement in September, 1975. They are mentioned publicly for the first time in the annex of the peace treaty.

Section 7 of the annex's appendix says that Egypt and Israel "request the United States to continue Air Force surveillance flights in accordance with previous agreements until the completion of final Israeli withdrawal." The United States has agreed, officials said.

Under the peace treaty, Israel is to relinquish two-thirds of the Sinai by the end of the year — nine months from this Monday's formal White House signing — and to complete the evacuation from the Sinai within three years from Monday's signing.

Another U.S. monitoring activity, the stationing of U.S. civilians in the Sinai, near the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes, will be phased out by the end of this year, officials said, in compliance with another provision of the peace treaty.

Those civilians have operated early-warning stations in the Sinai to detect unauthorized Egyptian or Israeli movements into a buffer zone established by the 1975 accord.

The U.S. reconnaissance planes take pictures of the zones and provide them to both sides to check on possible violations. Under the peace treaty, another system of zones has been instituted.

Egypt, for example, is limited to one mechanized infantry division in Zone A, the area closest to the Suez Canal, and Israel is limited to four infantry battalions in Zone D, a narrow strip along its side of the eventual Egyptian-Israeli border.

Lebanese Army Starts Replacing Saudis in Beirut

BEIRUT, March 23 (UPI) — The Lebanese Army today took positions in sensitive areas of Christian East Beirut on the eve of the withdrawal by Saudi Arabian units of the Arab League truce force.

The move was considered an important test of the ability of Lebanon to reassert its authority, and the next 48 hours were said to be crucial. The rightist Christian militias and the leftist-Moslem alliance have opposed sending the army in to assume security duties in the capital, but there appeared to be no acceptable alternative.

Saudi Arabia's announcement at the end of last month that it was withdrawing its 700 troops from the Arab League force in Lebanon caused deep consternation here. The Saudis gave the Lebanese government no reason for the sudden decision.

Sources close to the leadership in Riyadh said that it was part of what could be considered a "strategic withdrawal." Since the upheaval in Iran, the Saudis have been increasingly concerned with the security of the Arabian Peninsula and less willing to take on broad regional obligations.

Oil Depots Hit In Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique, March 23 (Reuters) — Fuel depots in Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, were attacked early today and some were hit blazing hours later, a general staff communique reported.

The communique did not specify who carried out the raids, saying merely that "the enemy attacked the oil depots in the early hours of today."

The depots are at Munhava in a populated area between Beira and the city's airport. The communique did not mention any casualties.

Arab League's Riad Quits Over Schism

(Continued from Page 1) Rahman Azzam and Mohammed Abdel-Khalek al-Hassouna, were Egyptian.

The peace treaty is viewed by its critics as a setback for the Arab cause, and if the more radical Arabs moved into the ascendancy, the organization could be exploited to further Egypt's isolation. This could lead to a tougher, more militant mood in the Arab League, which has operated under a policy of consensus that straddles divergent Arab currents.

League Relocation

Some states have called for Egypt's expulsion after a treaty is signed. More likely is the relocation of the league's headquarters from Cairo to another Arab capital, which reportedly was one of the pending sanctions adopted at the Baghdad conference last November. Tunis, Baghdad, Damascus and Kuwait have been variously mentioned as possible new sites.

In the last year or so, Mr. Riad has been caught between Egypt, which was upset that he was not backing Mr. Sadat's initiative, and the rejectionist Arab states, which wanted him to be more outspoken against it.

The secretary-general drew strong criticism for boycotting a foreign ministers' meeting that Iraq called in Baghdad in late October to plan opposition to the Camp David framework accords between

Belgian Aide Is Murdered

(Continued from Page 1)

ulation that the assassins who killed Sir Richard were from the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule of Northern Ireland, but police said they had no evidence of this.

Teams of Dutch detectives went door-to-door today through the neighborhood today seeking detailed descriptions of the two assassins, and two senior Scotland Yard detectives were en route from London.

In 1976, the British government sent Sir Richard to Dublin to investigate the killing of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs, who died in the explosion of a land mine on the grounds of the embassy residence. The IRA claimed responsibility for that assassination.

Sir Richard, 58, a diplomat and security expert who had investigated attacks on British officials, was without a bodyguard when the gunmen struck. Police said that the assassins rushed Sir Richard's Rolls-Royce in the rear driveway of his residence as he was entering the car for the drive to his office.

The killers have been described only as male whites, aged 35 to 40, wearing dark business suits. One of them had a mustache and wore a cap.

According to the police account, the gunmen exchanged no words during the attack to which they fired eight shots from two weapons. The ambassador was hit three or four times, once in the head, and he died at a nearby hospital two hours later. His valet, Karl Straub, 19, also died of head wounds.

Dutch authorities ordered extra security checks at the nation's airports and border crossings, but police said that there was no indication whether the killers had already fled the country.



Peter Marshall, United Kingdom, and James Leonard, United States, abstain Thursday from a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

UN to Investigate Israeli Settlements

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (UPI) — After two weeks of bitter debate, the UN Security Council last night ordered a three-month investigation of the continuing movement of Israeli settlers into occupied Arab territories. The Israel delegate later announced that Israel would not allow a UN commission into Arab lands under its control.

By a vote of 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions, the council adopted a resolution establishing the investigating team, consisting of three of its members, and declaring illegal all Israeli settlements in the territories occupied in the 1967 war, including East Jerusalem.

On Oct. 28, 1977, the UN General Assembly, with the United States condemning the Israeli settlements, 131 to 1: Israel voted against that resolution.

Yesterday, the United States, Britain and Norway abstained. The U.S. representative at the session, James Leonard, expressed displeasure over the decision: the U.S. government, he said, had "grave doubts" about the commission.

"Now that Egypt and Israel have taken a first important move toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, we believe it is incumbent on the Security Council not to inject irritants into this process," he said.

But he also said that the U.S. position that the settlements are illegal had not changed. The United States could have vetoed the resolution but decided to abstain after anti-Israel phrasing was eliminated from the text.

Ambassador Yehuda Blum of Israel rejected the resolution. He said during the council session that Israel "has had a thoroughly disillusioning experience as the result of tendentious investigation of purportedly fact-finding commissions established by the United Nations."

Mr. Blum later issued a state-

ment that said Israel "will not permit the proposed commission to enter the territories in question, and will not cooperate with it."

Jordan initiated the debate, charging that Israel had gradually taken over the West Bank and East Jerusalem and had pushed the Palestinian Arab population into ever-smaller areas.

Arab-Israeli bitterness was evident throughout the two weeks of debate, which began during President Carter's Middle East trip.

Emphasizing that they would never tolerate an Israeli takeover of Jerusalem, the Islamic states supported the Arabs, aligning all major Middle East oil producers in a solid front.

Saudi Arabia's delegate, Gaafar Allagany, said that more than 700 million Moslems were concerned about the fate of Jerusalem. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that these several hundred million Moslems accept the suzerainty of the Zionists over Jerusalem."

Mr. Blum later issued a state-

ment that said Israel "will not permit the proposed commission to enter the territories in question, and will not cooperate with it."

Jordan initiated the debate, charging that Israel had gradually taken over the West Bank and East Jerusalem and had pushed the Palestinian Arab population into ever-smaller areas.

Arab-Israeli bitterness was evident throughout the two weeks of debate, which began during President Carter's Middle East trip.

Emphasizing that they would never tolerate an Israeli takeover of Jerusalem, the Islamic states supported the Arabs, aligning all major Middle East oil producers in a solid front.

Saudi Arabia's delegate, Gaafar Allagany, said that more than 700 million Moslems were concerned about the fate of Jerusalem. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that these several hundred million Moslems accept the suzerainty of the Zionists over Jerusalem."

Mr. Blum later issued a state-

Rioters Clash With Police After Job March in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

protest banners, about 150 youths, wearing crash helmets and masks to ward off tear gas, threw Molotov cocktails, stones, firecrackers and cafe chairs at the waiting squads of riot police. They smashed the windows of the Cafe de la Paix and pillaged Lancel, the luxury leather-goods store, as well as the perfume house of Cyprien de Salome.

The French riot police, in black helmets and fatigues, responded by bombarding the Place de l'Opera with tear-gas shells, eventually clearing it after several baton charges.

The fighting quickly spread down the Boulevard des Italiens east and north across the Boulevard

Hausmann to the Gare de l'Est train station. In a series of battles with the police, the youths set fire to cars, put up makeshift barricades across the streets, looted and smashed the windows of more than 100 cafes and shops.

Panic broke out in the Gare de l'Est, and several persons were reported badly injured late tonight when police fired tear-gas shells into the crowded station, where some rioters had taken refuge, as thousands of demonstrators were climbing into special trains for the journey home.

More than 60 policemen were injured and about 25 persons arrested in today's rioting. An obscure radical organization calling itself "The Independent Fighting Brigades for Popular Autonomy" claimed responsibility this evening for "all the violent upheavals against capitalist society committed during the march" and promised a campaign of "urban guerrilla warfare" against "a capitalism in danger."

Begin Tells Peace Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

France, as a leader of the European community, to William Gopallawa of Sri Lanka, head of the non-aligned movement, and Gaafar Nimri of the Sudan, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, warning that the treaty would increase the chance of a Mideast war.

The Iraqi news agency said that he urged the three leaders to "make all efforts to prevent its signing," and that a signing would be "fraught with dangers for the whole world community."

Mahmoud Labadi, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said in Beirut that the radical guerrilla organization will fight to scuttle the treaty, which he called "defeatist, separatist," and would "spare no effort to undermine U.S. interests in the Arab world."

"The Egyptian regime has chosen the enemy camp and we will deal with Sadat's government the same way we deal with the Israelis and the imperialist Americans," Mr. Labadi said. "Deterrent action is inevitable."

Vietnam Claims New Advances Made by Chinese

BANGKOK, March 23 (UPI) — Hanoi said today that Chinese troops have made new encroachments in Vietnamese border areas, extending their control along the frontier to 30 disputed areas.

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Hanoi radio said that Chinese forces today were in parts of all six Vietnamese frontier provinces. The statement said that China was trying to take over the areas, many of them in dispute between the two nations.

Vietnam said yesterday that Chinese troops occupied 18 areas in four provinces. "If the Chinese authorities are talking of negotiations, it is in order to legalize the occupation of a certain number of points in Vietnamese territory," the statement said.

Vietnam and China have agreed to the principle of opening peace talks in Hanoi next week. But the chances for the talks appeared to be fading amid the charges each country has made against the other.

Lance Files Suit For SEC Data In Bank Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — An attorney for former Budget Director Bert Lance filed suit Wednesday against the Securities and Exchange Commission in an attempt to force the agency to release documents gathered in an investigation of Mr. Lance's banking activities.

The suit, filed by Atlanta attorney Nicholas Chivlas in U.S. District Court there, follows an unsuccessful attempt on Mr. Lance's behalf to get the same records under the Freedom of Information Act.

The suit names SEC Chairman Harold Williams, four commissioners and three attorneys, all of whom took part in the denial of Mr. Chivlas' Freedom of Information Act request.

A U.S. grand jury in Atlanta investigating Mr. Lance's affairs reportedly is expected to indict Mr. Lance and others next month. Mr. Chivlas apparently wants the SEC documents to prepare a defense for his client against the expected criminal allegations.

Last October the SEC filed a civil suit against Mr. Lance and two banks he had managed, the National Bank of Georgia and the Calhoun (Ga.) First National Bank. The suit accused Mr. Lance and the banks of committing fraud and deceit against the bank's shareholders. All three defendants settled the suit by consent decree, neither admitting or denying the allegations.

On Aug. 26, 1976, the Carter administration signed its agreement with Walter Heller, as well as a new peanut-loan agreement with the National Bank of Georgia, according to bank documents and Heller officials. The same day, Mr. Lance flew to Plains on the bank's airplane to see Jimmy Carter and discuss the warehouse business, according to airplane logs on file with the Federal Election Commission.

Mr. Lance's meeting with Jimmy Carter was apparently separate from a meeting that day involving Mr. Flynn, Billy Carter and Arthur Gill, who handled the Carter account for Walter Heller.

Mr. Gill, who also attended the July 29 meeting, said that he did not see Mr. Lance or Jimmy Carter that day, although he, Billy Carter and Mr. Flynn had a few drinks after signing the documents.

The July and August meetings came after Jimmy Carter had legally granted his brother, Billy, the power of attorney to manage his 62-percent share of the warehouse partnership.

Construction Loan

In addition to the peanut loans, which totaled \$2.2 million in 1975 and \$3.6 million under the 1976 agreement, the National Bank of Georgia lent the Carter warehouse \$1 million in 1975 and 1976 to construct a peanut sheller and a new warehouse.

In early July, 1976, the construction loan was consolidated, and an arrangement to secure the debt was filed in the Sumner County Courthouse. At that time, the Citizens Bank of America relinquished its claim on the warehouse. The claim had prevented the National Bank of Georgia from properly "collateralizing" its loans.

Mr. Hunter, the president of the American bank, said in a 1977 interview that Jimmy Carter had asked him if his bank could give up its security so that the Atlanta-based bank could perfect its collateral.

War-Wearied Chad to Try Peace

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 23 — A peace agreement took effect today in Chad, ending, temporarily at least, one of Africa's longest and bloodiest wars — and France's military presence in central Africa.

The war, which has claimed 5,000 lives in the last month, dragged on for 13 years until it culminated in massacres this month. In the process it has pushed one of black Africa's poorest nations perilously close to self-destruction.

President Felix Malloum, when asked recently if Chad could survive another decade of warfare, told an interviewer: "I see that you are really pessimistic. But we here are convinced that all the children of Chad will come together. Fraternal and patriotic feelings will finally overcome the obstacles."

It is far from certain that the peace accord reached last week in the Nigerian city of Kano was based on either fraternal or patriotic sentiments, for the signatories were three men who distrust each other, who have warred against each other, who represent different tribal and religious backgrounds, and who seek individual power at the expense of the others.

The Kano accord, though, may be Chad's last chance to survive as a nation. It establishes a cease-fire, a demilitarized zone around the capital to be patrolled by a Nigerian truce force, and the framework for a transitional government that will include the three warring factions.

As part of the attempt to find "an African solution" to the conflict, France announced on Tuesday that it was withdrawing 2,500 troops from the former colony. Dozens of French soldiers have died since 1968 fighting in support of the Chadian government.

The probable loser in the Kano accord is Gen. Malloum, 46, whose military government is one of the more benign in black Africa. Gen. Malloum had no bargaining power. When he signed the peace agreement, his forces controlled less than one-fourth of Chad and only part of the capital, N'Djamena.

The other participants in setting up a new government are Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Libyan-backed National Liberation Front (Frolinat), and Hissene Habre, who broke from Frolinat several years ago in protest over the Libyan link and set up his own guerrilla movement.

Premier Attacks

Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habre are northern Moslems, while Gen. Malloum is a southern Christian. Gen. Malloum coaxed Mr. Habre into the central government last year and made him premier. But Mr. Habre kept his own army — and his ambitions — and earlier this year he attacked Gen. Malloum's forces, throwing N'Djamena into a state of siege and precipitating the crisis that led to the Kano accords. Most of the 5,000 French civilians in Chad were evacuated.

Like the Sudan, Chad is two separate cultural entities: an Arab north and an African south. In early years, Moslems made slaves of the southern Christians and animists, but southerners have run the country since independence in 1960. Gen. Malloum, however, end-

ed discriminatory policies against the Moslems when he came to power in a coup four years ago, and restored individual liberties long denied to Chadians.

In 1965, anti-government riots over taxes turned into a revolt in the mountainous north, involving the warlike, nomadic Touareg tribe fighting under the Frolinat banner and supported by Libya. French troops were unsuccessful in trying to put down the rebellion.

Libya moved into northern Chad in 1971, and in 1975 proclaimed annexation of a uranium-rich, 27,000-square-mile strip along the border. Most observers believe that the Libyan occupation is based on political, not economic, considerations. It is not clear what Libya's role will be in a new Chadian government, or whether the Moslem north will be granted some form of autonomy.

Western interests in Chad are not compelling. But some Africans, including President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, fear that Libya intends to use Chad as a stepping-stone to pursue its declared policy of creating "progressive" Moslem states across northern Africa. Gen. Malloum was pro-Western and moderate. His future influence is sure to be greatly diluted.

In addition to declaring a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles, the Kano accord states that the transitional "government of national unity" will prepare a program leading to the installation of a freely elected government for Chad's 4 million persons. Several similar agreements have failed since 1971.

Partly because of the prolonged war and unchecked banditry, Chad has slipped economically and socially since independence. Gen. Malloum often said that development was impossible until national reconciliation was achieved.

Chad has a literacy rate of 7 percent, virtually no public health services or transportation system, an average life expectancy of 39 years, and only 180 miles of paved road in an area twice the size of Texas. Most of Chad is desert or semi-arid wasteland. The country has been broke for several years, its \$50-million annual budget underwritten largely by France.

With Gen. Malloum's grip on the country weakening, France had made no secret recently of its desire to find a political solution in Chad. The war ending France almost \$1 million a day.

Los Angeles Times

Pressure Grows in Lisbon For Cabinet's Resignation

LISBON, March 23 (UPI) — Portugal's sidelined political parties, after defeating Premier Carlos Mota Pinto's austerity budget and economic program in parliament, mounted pressure today for his Cabinet to resign.

Following late night balloting yesterday, the 42-year-old premier said that he would not resist parliament's action until President Antonio Ramalho Eanes returns Monday, as initially scheduled, from an East European tour.

Despite the unexpected crisis which political sources said will almost certainly lead to early general elections, a spokesman said President Eanes would not cut short his trip to Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

'Best Service'

The Communists, who led the assault on the technical government while the two biggest parties, the Socialists and Social Democrats abstained, demanded Mr. Mota Pinto's ouster.

"The best service this government can render the country would be its resignation — vigorously demanded by the Portuguese people," it said in a front page editorial in its newspaper O Diario.

After dooming the Cabinet by ordering the Social Democrats to abstain at the last moment, party chief Francisco Sa Carneiro said he would neither support this Cabinet nor any other that did not result from a new election.

The Socialists and conservatives, who alone voted for the government proposals, issued no statements.

After four days of debate, the Communists and a handful of independent leftists defeated the budget with 46 votes compared to 43 cast by conservative and maverick So-

cial Democrats. There were 116 abstentions by the Socialists and Social Democrats.

In a second vote, the Socialists (joined the Communists and other leftists) to defeat the economic program by 135 to 43 for the conservative bloc, with 30 Social Democrats abstaining. More than half of the Social Democrat deputies failed to appear for the vote.

Both the Socialists and Social Democrats justified their choices by pointing to the government's call for an 18 percent ceiling on raises while inflation hovers at 20 percent, as well as its proposal for a 50-60 percent tax on Christmas bonuses and a cut in funds allotted to municipal governments.

But many political observers said the parties were eager to reoccupy the political stage in a postelection coalition after being shunted aside by President Eanes eight months ago.

Previous Attempt

When a Socialist-conservative coalition broke down in July and the parties failed to reach a compromise, President Eanes named an independent, Alfredo Nobre da Costa, to form a government, but he was vetoed in parliament Sept. 14.

On Oct. 25, the president again designated a nonpartisan figure, Mr. Mota Pinto, to form a nonparty Cabinet.

Politicians said the president, on his return, would probably ask Mr. Mota Pinto's Cabinet, the 10th since the 1974 revolution, to remain as a government until new elections could be held.

They said the crisis could seriously jeopardize talks with the International Monetary Fund for loans to cover the nation's \$1-billion balance of payments deficit.

Carter Said to Have Joined Loan Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Gill, who also attended the July 29 meeting, said that he did not see Mr. Lance or Jimmy Carter that day, although he, Billy Carter and Mr. Flynn had a few drinks after signing the documents.

The July and August meetings came after Jimmy Carter had legally granted his brother, Billy, the power of attorney to manage his 62-percent share of the warehouse partnership.

Construction Loan

In addition to the peanut loans, which totaled \$2.2 million in 1975 and \$3.6 million under the 1976 agreement, the National Bank of Georgia lent the Carter warehouse \$1 million in 1975 and 1976 to construct a peanut sheller and a new warehouse.

In early July, 1976, the construction loan was consolidated, and an arrangement to secure the debt was filed in the Sumner County Courthouse. At that time, the Citizens Bank of America relinquished its claim on the warehouse. The claim had prevented the National Bank of Georgia from properly "collateralizing" its loans.

Mr. Hunter, the president of the American bank, said in a 1977 interview that Jimmy Carter had asked him if his bank could give up its security so that the Atlanta-based bank could perfect its collateral.

Mr. Carter also was involved in several discussions in 1975 about the peanut sheller, financed by the National Bank of Georgia, according to participants in those talks.

These incidents are the first indication that Mr. Carter may have been aware of some of the problems encountered in the almost \$7 million in loans that his warehouse received from the bank headed by Mr. Lance, who later became Mr. Carter's budget director. The existence of a separate, private channel of communication for the Carter loans is not, however, the first instance of irregular procedures by the National Bank of Georgia concerning these loans.

According to bank and government officials, Robert Flynn, the bank officer nominally responsible for handling the Carter loans, kept a private ledger in his desk that var-

ied at times from official bank records on the loans.

On Tuesday, the Justice Department announced the appointment of Paul Curran as special counsel for the Carter investigation, which grew out of an 18-month inquiry into Mr. Lance's banking practices.

In the summer of 1976, the Carter warehouse and the National Bank of Georgia negotiated a new line of credit for a peanut loan to the warehouse. According to bank and warehouse officials and documents, a similar loan in 1975 resulted in several problems, including late payments, inadequate collateral, delayed collection from customers and poor management.

Ex-Warehouseman

Jimmy Hayes, a former bonded warehouseman in the Carter business, said in an interview last week that he often had sent misleading and exaggerated information about the status of the collateral to the bank. He abruptly left the warehouse job on July 23, 1976.

An outgrowth of the problem of late payments was a decision to bring in Walter Heller & Co., the commercial agency, which was to finance certain aspects of the peanut sales and expedite the collection of accounts and the loan payments.

On July 29, two officials of that company and Mr. Flynn flew to Plains on the National Bank of Georgia's aircraft for a discussion of refinancing for the Carter warehouse. Robert Sullivan, a senior vice president of Walter Heller who attended the meeting, said that he was surprised when Jimmy Carter showed up. According to accounts by news-gathering organizations, Mr. Carter was in Plains that day for six hours of discussion of foreign affairs with his advisers.

"I was surprised that we were meeting at his place," Mr. Sullivan said. "Billy came out and mentioned that Jimmy wanted to meet with us. I didn't think he would be part of the negotiations. It was a nice surprise. I got to meet him."

As part of the Walter Heller negotiations, which took place in July and August, Mr. Lance personally lowered the interest rate on the peanut loan, according to the bank report.

Kurds Gain Concessions

(Continued from Page 1)

the attack on the Samarra garrison had been instigated by local Kurds connected with foreign powers. The fighting in Samarra, 50 kilometers from the Iraqi border, has been the most serious challenge to the revolutionary regime since Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was overthrown last month.

It was essential for the government to restore order so that it could hold the referendum scheduled for next week on the establishment of an Islamic republic.

The Voice of the Revolution also reported that the government was setting up an inquiry into complaints from another potential trouble spot, the Turkoman tribal areas on Iran's northeastern border with the Soviet Union.

The interior minister announced that a commission would be formed to hear the cases of farmers around the Turkoman towns of Gorgan and Gombad-e-Qavus. The tribesmen are reported to have seized hundreds of farms from non-Turkoman since last month's revolution. The minister said that the seized lands would be returned to their owners.

Like the Kurds, the Turkomans are Sunni Moslems, while the majority of Iranians belong to the Shiite sect.

EEC Is Shipping Food to Zambia

NAIROBI, March 23 (UPI) — In an effort to avert famine, Zambia will receive 100,000 tons of corn and other food from the Common Market by convoy from Kenya, officials disclosed today.

They said Tanzania has agreed to put aside its dispute with Kenya and allow the trucks to cross their frontier on the way to Zambia with the food.

The officials said the value of the arrangement was about \$11.5 million for the corn alone, of which a large portion will be paid by the European Economic Community.



Special Counsel Title Is Unchanged

Carter-Loans Prober Gets Added Power

By Wendell Rawls Jr.
WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The full powers of a Watergate-style prosecutor have been given to Paul Curran, the Justice Department's special counsel, in the charter of his authority to investigate \$7 million in loans to President Carter's family peanut-warehouse business.

U.S. Nuclear Unit Allows Uranium Export to India

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has voted to approve the export of 16.8 metric tons of slightly enriched uranium to fuel the Tarapur Atomic Power Station located near Bombay, India.

The question of whether the United States would continue to supply India with fuel for its reactor has been an irritant in the relations between the two countries.

Last April, the commission, on a 2-to-2 vote, was unable to determine that a somewhat smaller shipment of uranium to India met the requirements of the Non-Proliferation Act and the matter was referred to President Carter. On April 27, Mr. Carter authorized the export.

Federal law requires that all recipients of U.S. fuel open all of their nuclear installations to international inspections by 1980.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai objected to this requirement on the ground that "it is against our national respect" and because the big powers have not yet agreed to reduce their own nuclear arsenals, and to stop testing nuclear devices.

Supporting Opinion

The commission's decision on Friday to approve the shipment of uranium to India was made on a 3-to-2 vote.

Joseph Hendrie, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in an opinion supporting the approval of the export, said he had

title of prosecutor was not appropriate in this case because no evidence of a crime has been uncovered.

"What we need here is fact-finding," Mr. Bell said at a news conference at the Justice Department. "I don't know where all that will lead, but I can't imagine anyone having any more power than Mr. Curran now has."

When he made the announcement Tuesday of Mr. Curran's appointment, the attorney general said that the special counsel would need approval from Philip Heymann, the head of the department's criminal division, before exercising such "prosecutive decisions" as seeking indictments of suspects or seeking immunity for witnesses.

Friday's charter "differs from the statement of the Justice Department last Tuesday," Mr. Bell said.

"I have decided that this reservation of power in the hands of the deputy attorney general was unnecessary."

Under the charter, Mr. Curran will have authority to seek indictments without clearing the action with anyone in the Justice Department. But the law requires that he receive the attorney general's approval before seeking a grant of immunity for a witness in return for testimony.

That restriction also applied to the Watergate prosecutors, who never failed to get such approval. Mr. Bell said that he foresaw no reason why his approval would not be routine in this investigation.

Mr. Curran, 46, a Republican, will be allowed to hire staff "in such numbers and with such qualifications as he may require," according to his mandate. The attorney general retains the right to discharge him, however, as provided for in the Special Prosecutor Act.

Mr. Heymann said that some questions regarding Mr. Curran's investigation of the Carter warehouse transactions would come up, but that they "will have to be worked out specific by specific."

Murder Case Is a Mistrial For Black Panther Chief

By Wallace Turner

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25 (NYT) — The murder trial of Huey Newton, president of the Black Panther Party, ended in mistrial here yesterday with the jury divided 10-2 for acquittal.

Mr. Newton complained to reporters that "I'm the victim of persecution by police agents and the press." His attorney, Michael Kennedy, had urged Judge Carl Anderson to dismiss one of the jurors who voted for conviction.

Mr. Kennedy's motion was made when it was disclosed by the jury's foreman, Janet Hurley, that when alternate jurors were dismissed as deliberations began one of them had passed a note to the juror whose dismissal was sought which said "hang him." Judge Anderson ruled that the incident did not justify dismissal.

Deputy District Attorney Tom Orloff said that a decision on re-prosecution rests with District Attorney Lawrence J. Jensen of Alameda County. Mr. Jensen is not stranger to hung juries in Huey Newton murder trials. He prosecuted Mr. Newton twice with that result in the death of an Oakland policeman a decade ago and finally dismissed the charge. Mr. Orloff said that he hoped to prosecute the case again because "I will have time to investigate the validity of the defense, which I did not have time to do during this trial."

Space Shuttle Reaches Florida

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., March 25 (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia arrived at the Kennedy Space Center yesterday, completing its troubled two-week journey from California to Florida.

Shackled to the top of a Boeing 747 jettison, the craft completed the last leg of its journey only a few minutes behind schedule.

Among the 3,000 persons waiting by the 15,000-foot runway, built for this and future landings, were astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen, who are scheduled to ride the shuttle on its maiden flight in November.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials say they hope to launch the Columbia on a solo flight Nov. 9, but noted that because of a series of minor problems, the craft's maiden voyage might not take place until next year.

The problems include delays in replacing about 7,000 heat-resistant tiles on the aircraft. Once the problems are overcome, the shuttle is to take off from a rocket, carry astronauts and satellites into orbit, and then glide back to earth like an airplane for repeated flights.

Fiat Agrees to Buy Back Rust-Defect Cars in U.S.

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP) — For the first time in the history of the industry, a major automaker has agreed to buy back cars from consumers because of a manufacturing defect.

The decision was made in a little-noticed agreement between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Fiat Motors of North America Inc. — an agreement that also saw the government for the first time classify rust as a safety defect.

After feeding all of the complaints about excess automotive corrosion into a computer, officials were able to detect an abnormally large number of Fiats with body corrosion that could weaken critical areas and components of the vehicles.

"We became worried that critical operating components, like the brake or clutch pedal, could fall through the floorboards," an highway safety administration official said.

Under the agreement announced last week, Fiat must buy back the worst cars at a price determined according to a depreciation formula. If the owners of the cars repurchased by Fiat believe they are not receiving a fair price, they can petition the administration for a hearing on the matter.

Highway Traffic Safety Administrator Joan Claybrook called the Fiat agreement especially significant because of the buying-back provision. Historically, U.S. automakers have resisted government attempts to force them to take back defective cars.

The buy-back affects only cars purchased after Jan. 15, 1971, because of the eight-year statute of limitations of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

The problem of automobile rust and corrosion has been the subject of growing interest by the federal government and consumer groups, particularly since it was discovered

Fiat Agrees to Buy Back Rust-Defect Cars in U.S.

last year that U.S. automakers offer significantly stronger anti-rust warranties in Canada than they do in the United States for the same cars.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has coteeded that corrosion weakens such parts of cars as the suspension system, steering, system and floor pans. A failure or weakening of these structures, the agency says, can result in accidents.

The problem has led the White House and Department of Transportation to call on automakers to improve domestic rust warranties.

Dutch Police Say 2 Guns Were Used In Assassinations

THE HAGUE, March 25 (AP) — Dutch police said yesterday that ballistics tests showed that British Ambassador Sir Richard Sykes and a Belgian banker, who were killed within hours of each other, were shot with different weapons.

Dutch police said bullets taken from the bodies of Mr. Sykes and his Dutch valet after the Thursday attack in The Hague did not match those that killed Belgian National Bank official Andre Michaux, who was killed outside his Brussels house nine hours later.

Mr. Sykes and his valet, Karel Straub, 20, were ambushed outside the ambassador's residence as Mr. Sykes was getting into his car. An anonymous telephone call asserted that gunmen of the Irish Republican Army were responsible and that more attacks were planned against British diplomats.

A Belgian press service reported that Brussels police have arrested a man in connection with the killing of Mr. Michaux. It said that the unidentified man was a member of a leftist organization and that although he did not take part in the killing, two machine guns were found in his home.

Dutch and Belgian police considered possible link between the two slayings, which were carried out in similar ambush attacks by two gunmen.

18 Felled in Paris Metro

PARIS, March 25 (UPI) — Eighteen persons were overcome today by fumes, three of them seriously, when fire started aboard a Paris subway train near the Reuilly-Diderot station, police said.



Huey Newton and wife Gwen after judge declared a mistrial.

Murder Case Is a Mistrial For Black Panther Chief

could not have seen the killing, as she had said she had, because she was in county jail that night.

Another prosecution witness to slip away was Raphele Gary, alias Crystal Gray, a prostitute, who may have been the target of a Black Panther assassination squad. From the beginning of the investigation Oakland authorities had Miss Gary's story, which was that she saw Newton shoot the other girl, Miss Smith.

Mysterious Attack

It was about four months after Mr. Newton returned from Cuba that a mysterious attack was made against the back door of one of Miss Gary's neighbors. The neighbor fired through the door, shots were fired in return. Then officers found a Black Panther dead on the lawn, while another was identified as having asked for medical treatment for a gunshot wound in the hand.

The wounded Panther disappeared. His companion who took him to the hospital to request treatment turned up shot, paralyzed and left for dead in a shallow grave. He told police he thought the other man was dead and buried as a victim of a Panther assassination squad.

However, Miss Gary was not called as a prosecution witness in the trial, although in pre-trial proceedings she identified Newton as the man who shot Miss Smith. No explanation was offered by the prosecutor, but others said the state was unwilling to pay the price she demanded for her testimony — leniency for a friend.

More Price Monitors

The president said he is enlarging the administration staff that monitors price increases and has instructed the Council on Wage and Price Stability to require regular reports on price rises from firms in "problem industries." He said the administration will work with labor and consumer groups in establishing a "national price monitoring effort."

But beyond those measures, neither Mr. Carter nor White House aides traveling with him specified what "firm steps" the administration intends to take to deal with rising prices and the surge in corporate profits.

The president's remarks were his first response to the 1.2-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index for February and to reports of record corporate profits in the fourth quarter of 1978.

Inflationary Energy Policy

The rise in the Consumer Price Index was especially troubling to presidential aides, who know that Mr. Carter will announce a series of energy policy steps within a matter of days that are bound to increase inflationary pressures.

Answering the questions at the meeting, Mr. Carter:

- Praised labor for complying with the wage guidelines and said

Fled in 1974

The existence of the murder charge against Mr. Newton was one of the factors that caused him to flee from this area through Mexico to Cuba in 1974.

Before the trial began, the prosecution announced that there were four witnesses who would identify Mr. Newton as the man who fired a pistol into the face of Kathleen Smith, a 17-year-old black prostitute, after an argument on an Oakland street corner on Aug. 6, 1974. The bullet penetrated her brain. She died three months later, never regaining consciousness.

The prosecution had learned by opening day that one of its "witnesses," a black prostitute who was serving a sentence for murder,

As an Anti-inflation Step

Carter Pledges to Name Price Violators

By Edward Walsh

ELK CITY, Okla., March 25 (WP) — President Carter accused a number of unnamed business firms last night of instituting "unjustified price increases" and warned that he will soon begin publicly condemning such firms by name when they do not comply with administration price guidelines.

Speaking at a "town meeting" here, the president said he is "deeply disturbed" by the continued steep rise in the nation's Consumer Price Index and promised to take "firm steps" in the next few days to deal with price increases that exceed government guidelines.

Mr. Carter said that most of the nation's largest corporations are cooperating with the voluntary anti-inflation program, but added: "I am very disappointed that many medium- and large-sized businesses are not showing the same sort of commitment. . . . We have identified several companies which appear to have broken the guidelines with unjustified price increases."

"We will be identifying others in the days ahead," he continued. "These companies will be given a chance to respond to our findings, but I will not hesitate to identify those irresponsible firms and individuals to the people of this nation."

More Price Monitors

The president said he is enlarging the administration staff that monitors price increases and has instructed the Council on Wage and Price Stability to require regular reports on price rises from firms in "problem industries." He said the administration will work with labor and consumer groups in establishing a "national price monitoring effort."

But beyond those measures, neither Mr. Carter nor White House aides traveling with him specified what "firm steps" the administration intends to take to deal with rising prices and the surge in corporate profits.

The president's remarks were his first response to the 1.2-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index for February and to reports of record corporate profits in the fourth quarter of 1978.

Inflationary Energy Policy

The rise in the Consumer Price Index was especially troubling to presidential aides, who know that Mr. Carter will announce a series of energy policy steps within a matter of days that are bound to increase inflationary pressures.

Answering the questions at the meeting, Mr. Carter:

- Praised labor for complying with the wage guidelines and said

that over the last few years business profits have not been excessive.

- Pledged that as long as he is president "there will never be price controls on beef."

- Announced that next week he will submit legislation to revise the government regulatory system and require government agencies to conduct cost-benefit studies before imposing new regulations.

- Said the administration is trying to persuade Standard Oil of Ohio to reverse a recent decision and go ahead with construction of an oil pipeline from California to Texas.

While Mr. Carter's harshest criticism was directed at price increases, he also issued an appeal for

wage restraint that appeared aimed directly at the Teamsters Union, whose current negotiations with the trucking industry are viewed as crucial to the success of the voluntary anti-inflation program.

Noting that a series of "crucial negotiations" are coming up, the president said: "It is vitally important that those responsible for these negotiations recognize their obligation to show moderation and concern for the economic well-being of all the people in this nation."

Describing himself as "deeply disturbed" by the February rise in the Consumer Price Index, Mr. Carter said the anti-inflation program will begin to show results in a few months.

U.S. Court Refuses to End H-Bomb Article Secrecy

MILWAUKEE, March 25 (NYT) — A U.S. District Court judge has overruled The Progressive magazine's objections to the suppression of a number of affidavits and other documents that it had filed to support its contention that all the material in an article it intends to publish on the hydrogen bomb is in the public domain.

In a terse order issued after a two-hour closed hearing Friday on the secrecy question, Judge Robert Warren declared:

"The documents held in camera will remain in that status pending further order of the court."

On March 9, Judge Warren issued a temporary restraining order at the request of the Justice Department against publication of the article by The Progressive, a monthly magazine with a circulation of 40,000 that is published in Madison. He has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on a government motion for a preliminary injunction against publication.

U.S. Says Data Is Barred

The government contends that the article by Howard Morland violates the "restricted data" sections of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

The Progressive's editors insist that Mr. Morland, in more than six months of research, obtained all the information in the article from published sources, interviews and authorized visits to nuclear installations.

The government says that Mr. Morland's article "goes far beyond any other publication in identifying the nature of the particular design used in thermonuclear weapons in the United States stockpile."

The magazine contends that anyone with a slight knowledge of physics could reach the conclusions

that the writer did from similar public sources. It also argues that the information in the article is needed by the U.S. public to permit intelligent discussion of policy issues pertaining to the possible dangers to the environment of nuclear production and underground testing, health hazards to workers in nuclear plants and issues in the strategic arms talks.

Accuracy Is Question

In a statement put into the record Friday before the closed hearing, attorneys for the magazine insisted that "the full text of their affidavit should be a matter of public record" because it discusses only facts that are already in the public domain. They said that the affidavits and other exhibits filed, some of which were suppressed, "effectively refute" the government's contention that there is a "core of data" in the article that "has never been publicly disclosed in any fashion."

The government's specific objection to the material in the affidavits, they said, appeared to be based on a single proposition, that "the accuracy of information already in the public domain has never been confirmed; the information in the article is accurate, and the government has confirmed it."

They contended that the government, citing national security, had sought to delete page references to a college physics textbook and drawings from encyclopedias.

"The government finds itself faced with a question that every censor, however well-intentioned, must inevitably answer," the statement said. "Where should the line be drawn? At Howard Morland's article? At the Encyclopedia Americana?"

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



© - George Ballantine & Son Limited - 1977

Hands up if you can guess where Korean are flying to next.



Korean Air Lines announce the opening of their passenger and cargo services direct to New York from Seoul three times a week.

New York: the latest addition to Korean Air Lines fast expanding international network. Services that connect Europe, the Middle East,

Subject to government approval.

Amsterdam Abu Dhabi Bahrain Bangkok Colombo Dhahran Fukuoka Hong Kong Honolulu Jeddah Kuwait Los Angeles Manila Nagoya New York Osaka Paris Seoul Taipei Tokyo Zurich.

the Far East and America. So next time, try Korean. You will enjoy discovering why Asia's youngest airline is already its second largest.

KOREAN AIR LINES
Be our guest.

هنا امة الاصل

Carter and Oil

The dependence of the United States on imported oil — now about half of all its consumption — continues to push the U.S. economy toward recession and erode our influence in the Middle East. That view is universal, but there is no consensus on what to do about it.

Most of the proposals for reducing oil imports that President Carter heard at Camp David last Sunday were soon dismissed as impractical or politically unattainable. The approach with the fewest drawbacks seemed to be the elimination of price controls on domestic oil. The president can deregulate without new legislation. He is said to be drafting a plan for it, to be accomplished in phases over the next few years and linked to a new tax on oil company profits.

Deregulation alone probably cannot reduce oil imports by the critical 5 to 10 percent that would restore a measure of U.S. influence over the policies of the oil cartel. But it would be a substantial beginning — provided the president allows oil prices to rise fairly rapidly and does not make deregulation conditional on the passage of new tax legislation.

The government's complex system of controls, created after the OPEC oil shock, has held the average price of domestic oil to about \$9 a barrel — around \$6 less than the current import price. Any relaxation of controls would raise the price, discouraging consumption while also encouraging additional domestic production.

The drawback of deregulation, of course, is that substantial income would be transferred from consumers to the oil companies. According to a recent congressional study, overnight deregulation would cost the public an extra \$14 billion in the first year. Since heating oil and heavy industrial fuel prices were permitted to rise to world levels some time ago, most of the added cost would be felt at the gasoline pump — about a nickel a

gallon, which would raise the cost of living by about one-half percent.

That does not seem too high a price to pay for the likely benefits. If oil had been decontrolled two years ago, it is possible that the latest round of OPEC price gouging — which will cost consumers more than five cents a gallon — could have been deterred. Prudently phasing in the higher prices over a year or two would hold down the inflationary impact. Otherwise, the faster prices rise to world levels, the better.

But enormous increases in oil company profits, just when consumers are suffering through gasoline price inflation, would create deep resentment and erode public support for deregulation. Thus, whether or not one believes that the windfall is unfair, it makes political sense to tax away some of the added oil company profits. The least disruptive and most manageable tax would be a flat excise charge on each barrel of crude oil, with the revenues returned to the public as an annual income tax rebate. The rebate would restore purchasing power to the economy without damaging incentives to conserve fuel.

Still, this may be unattainable. The last time Carter sought a tax on crude oil, the Senate balked; congressional leaders are no more encouraging now. Linking the tax to a rebate could make it more palatable. But years of angry debate have left consumer and producer interests suspicious of the president and of each other, paralyzing Congress on most energy legislation. If Mr. Carter ties his deregulation to congressional action on an oil tax, we may end up with no policy at all.

Decontrol is desirable, decontrol combined with an oil profits tax would be more desirable. Under the circumstances, let the president protect the nation from OPEC gouging and Arab blackmail and let Congress bear the burden of deciding whether consumers should get a partly offsetting benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Test Passed in Yemen

In talking about the Yemens, it is best to hedge. "Our" Yemens (those supported by Saudi Arabia and the United States in Yemen proper) seems to be even more unstable in their politics and primitive in their economic development than "their" Yemens (those the Russians, Cubans and East Germans sponsor in Southern Yemen). So it would be rash, not to say unbecoming, for the Carter administration to claim that by its recent steps it has turned back Southern Yemen's border incursion against its neighbor and induced it to accept the Arab League mediation process it had previously spurned. There is no call to trumpet a U.S. "success."

The fact is, nonetheless, that the border is quieting down and the mediation is proceeding. And this happened hard on the heels of President Carter's decision to rush emergency military aid to the Yemens and send a carrier task force to the Arabian Sea. Little of the aid seems actually to have been employed by the Yemens, who need foreign help in operating any sort of modern equipment. But it seems fair to presume that the signal sent by the administration contributed to the decision by the Southern Yemens and their Soviet patrons to divert Aden's feud

with Yemen from a military track to a political one. The administration drew some congressional criticism for sending too much gear too hastily. But is it not possible that the impression this cast of overdoing it helped make the policy work? If the truce sticks, there will be time to slow the flow.

It was only secondarily for the Soviet Union that this exercise in "drawing the line" — the administration's own privately used phrase — was conducted, and the Kremlin is presumably punching the sequence into its great power computer. It was primarily for the notice of Saudi Arabia. And the Saudis are professing in their fashion a certain disappointment. They were only "mildly impressed" by U.S. policy: "It took a long time to get some movement there and a lot of prodding." The Saudis are a tough crowd to reassure. Indeed they are more Israeli than the Israelis in their persistent demand for reassurance and their equally persistent complaint that whatever the reassurance provided is not enough. Unlike the Israelis, however, they have a lot of oil. That should help assure them that the United States, not without a sigh, will keep on trying to please.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Snake Leaves No Footprints

Anthropologist Mary D. Leakey has aroused our imaginations more than ever with the astonishing discovery in northern Tanzania of two sets of footprints 3.6 million years old. The prints are thought to be those of a man and a woman, who, as Dr. Leakey described it in the National Geographic, had "come from the south" and progressed "northward in a fairly straight line." The footprints ended abruptly at a "chaotic canyon." The man walked a little ahead of the woman. And at one point the woman turned off her course for a moment, and then continued on.

Naturally, scientists are elated by this discovery. For one thing, the footprints prove we had ancestors who walked upright. And so far bipedalism is the only sure element that distinguishes man from other primates. Once man was able to walk on two legs, his hands were freed for more inventive pur-

poses. Then, according to Mrs. Leakey, his brain expanded to meet the challenge. For that we will have to take her word.

As for what this discovery does in terms of the various theories of creation, that is hard to tell. The footprints only prove that at some point in the evolutionary process man stood and took a walk. The evolutionary process itself, of course, is not in doubt, nor has it been since Darwin and others showed the oldest fossil of creation to be just that. You remember the story — the one about the man and woman who lived blissfully together until a serpent tempted the woman and the woman tempted the man, after which — what was it now? — they both were made to walk from their haven toward the real world which lay before them not unlike a chaotic canyon. It may even be possible that the woman regretted her action, and paused to turn back as she was walking away.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 24, 1904

PARIS — Probably the most valuable two-wheel Greek archaic chariot now in existence is in the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York, for which it was purchased in Paris last spring. Archaeologists have been aware of the chariot's whereabouts, but a protest in Rome was the first that the general public knew of the matter. In Rome it is alleged that the antique was surreptitiously exported to the United States. A director of arts there said: "The chariot was discovered by a farmer in an old tomb, then smuggled out of the country. Italy's loss is incalculable."

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1929

BERLIN — In a letter published in the Berliner Tageblatt, George Bernard Shaw expressed his affection for the part of himself above his neck: "I feel distinctly tempted to have my own head cut off, so that I may dictate more plays and hook without being disturbed by illness or having to dress and undress or eat or do anything at all except produce masterpieces of dramatic art and literature. I would naturally expect that one or two vivisectioners would undergo the experiment first. A university constructed along these lines would be an immense step forward."



How the French Get By

By Adalbert de Segonzac

PARIS — Ask the French if they are satisfied with their lives, and they will invariably gripe about everything from high taxes to low incomes. But, in a curious way, their life-style contradicts their complaints.

For the French, perhaps more than any other people, are masters at circumventing the system. So, while official statistics show them to be relatively deprived economically, they manage through a variety of legal loopholes to lead quite a comfortable existence.

Thus the real wealth of France seems to me to be vastly underestimated — which is another way of saying that the French are far better off than they will ever admit.

Paltry Wages

According to official figures, for example, French wages are paltry. An average worker earns the equivalent of \$450 per month, and the salary of a senior executive rarely exceeds \$20,000 per year. The assets of the French are estimated at \$4,000 per person, which is barely sufficient to produce additional income.

Meanwhile, the inflation rate here has been running at close to the double-digit level, and unemployment is reaching crisis proportions, largely as a result of a new austerity program initiated by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

But with all this, the traffic jams in Paris and the other cities of France are testimony to the fact that 70 percent of French families own one automobile and 20 percent possess two cars. At least 10 percent have second houses in the country, and many spend lavishly on food and leisure.

Paris restaurants, which are hardly cheap, are always jammed. During the recent Christmas season, the French consumed 30 million bottles of champagne. More than a million went skiing at winter resorts sunbathing in warmer climates, and half the country regularly goes on vacation in the summer.

Other Ways

Therefore, since they are unaccustomed to using credit cards, the French have other ways of getting by than relying on their incomes. One is by taking advantage of the government's generosity. The other is by maneuvering through a maze of rules and regulations.

The government is France's largest philanthropic institution. It augments salaries with family allowances and a wide range of other benefits ranging from free medical care and education through college. The social welfare establishment even provides for cut-rate funerals.

The proliferation of day care centers throughout the country now makes it possible for mothers to work, and they contribute significantly to the economy. At the same time, both government and private enterprises furnish their employees with special privileges.

The nationalized electricity company, for example, charges its workers lower energy rates, and railway employees and their families travel at reduced cost. Many firms sell their own products to employees at discount that vary from 15 percent for cars to 35 percent for color television sets. Banks lend money to their staffs at 3 percent, compared to 15 percent for everyone else.

Summer Villas

Numbers of French company directors, civil servants, schoolteachers and others are given dwellings, among them perquisites. Many firms have summer villas, vacation centers and children's camps for their employees.

Private French firms own some 300,000 automobiles for use by their executives, usually with chauffeurs. Most of these executives take company cars on vacation, usually without chauffeurs. Senior bureaucrats also drive government vehicles for pleasure.

Certain government employees are permitted as well to increase their incomes through legal kick-back arrangements. Mortgage registrars, for instance, take a percentage of each transaction. Government engineers also get bonuses calibrated to the value of their projects in order to keep them from shifting to private companies.

Then there is, as in the United

States, the executive expense account, without which 80 percent of Paris restaurants would slide into bankruptcy. The tax authorities monitor expensive accounts, and they tend to be tolerant.

But the padded expense account is a mild form of tax evasion for the French. Ordinary wage-earners cannot cheat, since their salaries are reported by employers to the tax department. However, fraud is widespread among doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers, artisans and other independent occupations — so much so, indeed, that tax inspectors base assessments on so-called "exterior signs of wealth," such as ownership of a deluxe apartment or membership in a golf club.

One of the more humane features of this approach is that tax dodgers are rarely jailed, but can bargain a compromise with the fiscal authorities. Farmers, who are notable tax evaders, are constantly negotiating.

Moonlighting, which is becoming more and more frequent here, is another way to avoid taxes, since its practitioners do not declare their after-hours earnings. Estimates are that moonlighting now accounts for about 10 percent of the national income. Or put differently, it represents some \$10 billion in labor, which, if legally performed, would funnel millions into the government treasury.

Roughly a million French meo

and women moonlight in the evenings or on weekends. Cops double as janitors, firemen as plumbers, and assorted others perform unreported sideline jobs on which they make money and side-step taxes. Many unemployed also work covertly, thereby receiving wages as well as jobless compensation.

From a social point of view, all this hustling is reprehensible, for it drains the country's economic troubles, and it underlines their fundamental prosperity despite their chronic grumbling.

Mr. Segonzac, formerly Washington correspondent for France-Soir, writes on current affairs in France.

The Uses of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — One of the paradoxes of this age of eodless communications and negotiations is that the people and even the negotiators and historians are often left in doubt about what happened.

For example, with the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty we will come to the end of one of the most astonishing chapters in the history of 20th century diplomacy, but even Carter, Sadat and Begin have no complete record or common understanding of key elements in the treaty.

The reasons for this are fairly obvious. Many important talks on the Middle East struggle were held between President Carter and Prime Minister Begin, or between Carter and President Sadat, without anybody else present and without any recording or even summary of these conversations retained.

In other critical conversations — for example, the Carter-Sadat meeting at the Cairo Airport which is said to have produced the final compromise — Zbigniew Brzezinski of the White House staff was present part of the time and absent part of the time, and while he undoubtedly wrote his account of what was discussed and decided, the history of that dramatic event is still extremely vague.

A persuasive argument could be made for avoiding too many written documents, subject to too many different interpretations of the meanings of words in English, Arabic and Hebrew. Without a certain

amount of ambiguity, maybe no agreement in the Middle East would have been possible.

Yet, it is clear from the debate in the Knesset in Jerusalem and in the statements out of Cairo in the last few days that the two sides are still far apart on the meaning of self-rule or autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. And the history of diplomacy is full of warnings about the dangers of imprecision.

"The vagueness and fluidity of Democratic policy," wrote Harold Nicolson in his classic study, "Diplomacy," "is one of its salient vices . . . there is the tendency of all democracies (and especially Anglo-Saxon democracies) to prefer a vague and comforting formula to a precise and binding definition of their policy."

Thus it often occurs that democratic governments, by couching their statements of policy in vague or ambiguous language, invite the very dangers which they wish to prevent.

"Nor is imprecision the only temptation to which a democratic statesman or diplomatist is exposed. In order that his policy may make an appeal to the ordinary man or woman, he is apt to emphasize the emotional, dramatic, or moral aspects of the situation and to suppress the practical aspects."

This is not a bad but almost a precise definition of the tactics that led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace

treaty. And the choice of ambiguity over precision, which Nicolson deplored, may very well — almost certainly will — lead to trouble long after Carter, Begin and Sadat have retired from the world scene.

But meanwhile these three men have given the coming generation a chance. In the end it may have been something very personal and human — that is to say something very imprecise — that turned this 30-year tragedy around.

"The hardest question I have to answer," Golda Meir once said to me, "is when young people come to my door and ask me: 'What does it mean to be a Jew in Israel? Is it to be war for the rest of our lives? Is there to be any personal life, having our own children?'"

Same Theme

I heard the same theme many years ago from President Nasser, and not so long ago from Sadat. What about the misery of the poor fedayeen in Egypt? Is there no way to change the question?

Well — Carter, Begin and Sadat have not come up with any conclusive answers, but despite all their past struggles, and inevitable future difficulties, they have changed the question, and have brought U.S. power into the Middle East in defense of its principles.

This is an achievement of historic importance, however it comes out. But these three men have a responsibility to their countries and to history they have not yet fulfilled. They have not kept the record of this extraordinary chapter of history between the Jews and the Arabs, between the Middle East and the industrial world of the United States, Europe and Japan, or recorded the influence of the Soviet Union, China and the pan-Islamic revolution on the side.

Obviously, all the documents of U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations that led to this limited reconciliation between Cairo and Jerusalem cannot, and probably should not be published. But it would be a tragedy if Carter, Begin and Sadat did not make an attempt, while it is still possible, to recover the documents and conversations that led to the compromise. Probably not for publication now, but at least for historians at the end of the century, who otherwise will never be able to understand how this long 30-year struggle in the Middle East reached the possibility of a new historical era.

Computer Talk

FRED O'MALLEY, Manama, Bahrain.

Patt Morrison's language article (11T, March 6) reminded me of the story of the noted linguist who believed he had finally solved the difficulties of computer translation. After years of labor, he was convinced he had written an error-free English-to-Russian computer program. At the first press conference he gave to announce his achievement, a reporter asked him to enter the English phrase: "Out of sight, out of mind."

He did so, the computer's response was sweet and to the point: the Russian equivalent of "blind and crazy."

ALBEN RUDY, Ivrea, Italy.

The Duke

Of Argyll's

Chutzpah

By Chester L. Cooper

WASHINGTON — To the world at large, the Duke of Argyll's decision to sell the island of Iona may represent yet another poignant milestone in the downhill fortunes of the nobility, but I know — and I am confident that he knows I know — that Argyll's move is an act of unmitigated chutzpah.

For the last several years, I have been trying to buy some property on that speck of scrub and rock off Scotland's west coast. Well, not quite "property" as the Duke would understand it. Rather, a house. Actually, not exactly a house, but it has long been used to store hay for the crofter's sheep.

When you disembark from the boat that plies between Iona and neighboring Mull, turn left at the village away from the old abbey and walk past the grocery shop and the Bay of Martyrs. About three-quarters of a mile up the one-lane road, just before it cuts west across the island toward the Atlantic Ocean, sits a century-old, broken-down stone structure. That's it. That's my house. The crofter who used to live there, one of the wealthier residents of the island, has long since moved up the knoll to a somewhat grander establishment. He farms his land in the merry company of a succession of hired girls who seem to spend an inordinate amount of time driving his tractor to and from the village.

Great Plans

My wife and I once had great plans for our Hebrides hideaway. The first step was to remove the bales of hay and stench of sheep. Then a new roof, some proper wind-downs and a door, a tiny kitchen, a bathroom, a small bedroom and a sitting-room. Finally, some petunias in some window boxes.

The farmer still owns my house, of course and it is with him that I have been negotiating, so to speak. I say "owns" the house, but it isn't as simple as that. He doesn't quite own it; in fact, he is given the use of it in perpetuity provided he and his issue abide by certain loose, mysterious, but generally understood arrangements. A croft, someone once said, is "a small cottage surrounded by regulations."

Over and above the complications of the Croft Act, my aspiration to own a few square yards of the isle, collided with a formidable hurdle called Scottish law. (It may come as a surprise, in the light of the clamor for home rule, but the Scots have always had their own legal system.) Adding to the challenge was the resistance on the part of Iona's hundred residents to any consequential intrusion by "incomers" — and even the folk from neighboring Mull are incomers. And finally, there was the 12th Duke of Argyll. Argyll, you understand, owns the whole island — it's been in his family for 300 years, and now he's selling it to pay about \$1 million in estate taxes owed since the death of the 10th Duke, his great-uncle, in 1949.

Made Offer

In October, 1976, I made my offer to Angus Henderson, the crofter. On my last visit a few months ago, Angus told me that he was "thinking it over." I expect a reply any day. Over the last few years, I have made a careful study of the Crofting Act; there are ways. I have been in touch with Scottish solicitors; they are sympathetic. And I have taken recent soundings among the Blacks and the MacMillans and the MacLeishs; my results are poor, but not definitive.

The villain is obviously Argyll. With one crack of the whip he could have brought everything into place. What's the good of being a duke if you can't swing a simple transaction like selling a croft? And now, when, at long last, I have made some progress on my own, Argyll has wheeled out his secret weapon: he's selling the island out from under me. I can only conclude that I am not wanted.

Thus far my modest venture into international real estate has been a bad dream. And now I am faced with the nightmare of starting all over again — more likely than not, with an Arab sheik.

Chester L. Cooper, a former State Department official, is assistant director of the Institute for Energy Analysis. He resides on a dual estate set on a quarter acre of Chevy Chase, Md. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

A-Test Radiation Lingers

Exile of Bikini Islanders May Last 100 Years More

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP) — Relocated Bikini Island residents will not be able to return to their Pacific atoll for at least 30 years and perhaps not for 100 years because of lingering radiation from U.S. nuclear weapons tests, preliminary results of a new survey suggested yesterday.

U.S. officials told a House subcommittee that another island in the chain, Enyu, 10 miles south of Bikini, may be safe for human habitation in another five years.

Enyu is the exiled islanders' next choice after their own atoll. Adrian Winkler, high commissioner of the U.S. Trust Territory, told the panel. Many exiles were allowed to resettle Bikini starting in the late 1960s but the island had to be abandoned again last year when tests showed it to be dangerously radioactive.

Most of the natives have been resettled on Kili, an island about 500 miles south of Bikini. Mr. Winkler said that most of the evacuated natives miss Bikini atoll, with its lagoon where they used to fish, and are active on Kili, an isolated open-ocean island which lacks a lagoon.

Radiation on Bikini and several neighboring islands continues to exceed federal safety levels, according to the findings presented to the subcommittee by the Energy Department's nuclear safety branch, which conducted the survey.

Bikini was the site of 23 nuclear tests from 1946 to 1958, including the 1956 explosion of a hydrogen bomb dropped from an airplane.

L.J. Deal, an official with the Energy Department's nuclear safety branch, told the panel that the islanders' return to Bikini for the islanders within 30 years. He presented one chart showing that the radioactive substances that find their way into bone marrow might not reach the "safe" level on Bikini for another 100 years.

The subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Sidney Yates, D-Ill., said that no alternative apparently exists for the Bikini natives except to stay where they are "and wait for Enyu to cool down."

Dr. Walter Wyzen, also of the Energy Department, told the panel that radiation levels on Enyu have fallen substantially. "The actual risks for people experiencing radiation damage there is very small," he said. "But it is a situation that would not be tolerated in the United States."

The islanders were first evacuated in 1946 and allowed to start coming back in the late 1960s after U.S. atomic energy officials declared the islands again safe. The U.S. government spent \$3 million. Topsoil was removed, 50,000 coconut palms were planted and 40 houses built.

But later tests showed dangerous levels of radiation persisting. The islanders were accumulating abnormal amounts of radioactive strontium, cesium and plutonium in their bodies. All three elements can cause cancer.

Other tests showed ground water, and such staples of the Bikini diet as coconuts and breadfruit, were too radioactive for human consumption. Palm seedlings were coming up orange instead of green. Six months ago the islanders had to leave again.

U.S. Is Said to Want More SALT Talks

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — Senior Carter administration aides, after an extensive review at the White House of the negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms, have concluded that further talks with Moscow are necessary before a new accord can be reached, government officials said yesterday.

Earlier this week, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that a new agreement limiting nuclear missiles and bombers through 1985 might be completed in a matter of days. But after an unusual, two-hour meeting of the Cabinet-level Special Coordinating Committee on Wednesday, officials said two or three technical issues still were holding up the treaty and a meeting between Presidents Carter and Leonid Brezhnev.

Senate Approval

The officials said that the unresolved issues reflected a new administration effort to get Moscow to agree to more precise restrictions on modernization of Soviet missiles and stricter procedures for verifying compliance with the accord.

Officials said that the administration "remained" committed to completing an agreement soon and that a summit meeting as early as next month was still possible. But the White House was said to be wary of accepting Soviet proposals at this stage that could weaken its ability to gain Senate approval for the controversial accord.

"We've come this far," a White House aide said, "and there's little reason for us to risk jeopardizing Senate approval by making last-minute concessions."

Officials said that another factor in prolonging negotiations was skepticism among senior military officers about the proposed treaty. They said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recently taken a tougher line on the talks and that the White House was under pressure to clarify some "ambiguous" aspects of the treaty.

At the same time, some officials voiced concern that the longer a treaty was delayed, the more likely it would be that new issues could further prolong the talks. They noted that the outlines of the proposed treaty were agreed upon in September, 1977, and that negotiations have been bogging over a small number of technical issues since.

Officials said it was unclear how long it might take to resolve these issues.

Young Rebuts Moynihan On Soviet UN Spy Danger

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — A former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and the present ambassador are in sharp disagreement over the danger of Soviet spies in the international organization.

If the United States does not act to prevent it, "we're going to look up and have an international organization completely run by Soviet spies," Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., the UN ambassador in 1975 and 1976, said yesterday.

Andrew Young, the present ambassador, asked to respond to the senator's statements, said, "I don't think there's any danger of anybody's agents dominating the UN."

Sen. Moynihan made his charges before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. He cited the case of two Soviet employees of the UN Secretariat who were arrested last year in New Jersey and convicted on U.S. spy charges. And more recently, Sen. Moynihan said, a man thought by British and U.S. officials to be a member of the Soviet secret police was put in charge of personnel for the UN activities in Geneva.

After holding up the appointment because of protests by the U.S. and British governments, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim later went ahead with it.

According to Mr. Young, Mr. Waldheim received no significant evidence of the man's alleged KGB connections, so the secretary-general had no alternative but to go ahead with the appointment.

He said that the head of the UN staff union — a U.S. citizen — had argued that to fire an employee without such proof could lead to other employees being fired on the basis of unsubstantiated accusations.

Young Rebuts Moynihan On Soviet UN Spy Danger

It would also put the United States and Soviet Union into a "name-calling" competition, he said, probably leading to retaliation, he said.

Mr. Young said that it was up to the FBI to uncover spies and get evidence against them. He said the agency has been doing that job well.

Sen. Moynihan said that because of the increased UN membership and changes in international politics, the UN was being steered away from the "Western liberal" principles on which it was founded.

He said that the Soviet Union is trying to take over the various organizations within the UN, such as UNESCO, which he said was "increasingly under control of totalitarians."

U.S. citizens, Sen. Moynihan said, have been excluded from leading posts in UNESCO. Mr. Young said that the situation had come about largely because the United States had stopped paying its UNESCO assessments over a policy dispute and in effect, had dropped out for two years.

Guatemalan Gunmen Kill Opposition Chief

GUATEMALA CITY, March 23 (UPI) — Manuel Colom Argueta, 55, leader of the opposition United Front of the Revolution Party, was shot and killed in an ambush yesterday as he tried to run from men carrying submachine guns who surrounded his car, police said. Police said that Mr. Colom's bodyguards also were killed but did not specify how many there were. On Jan. 25 another opposition leader, Alberto Fuentes Mhor, a parliamentary deputy and former foreign minister, also was killed in an ambush.

HRD79 Conference

ON CURRENT THEORY AND PRACTICE IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

in LONDON-April 8-10, 1979 at the Connaught Rooms

• Current • Practical Strategies on such topics as • Leadership • Performance Appraisal • Work Teams • Organisational Effectiveness... MORE

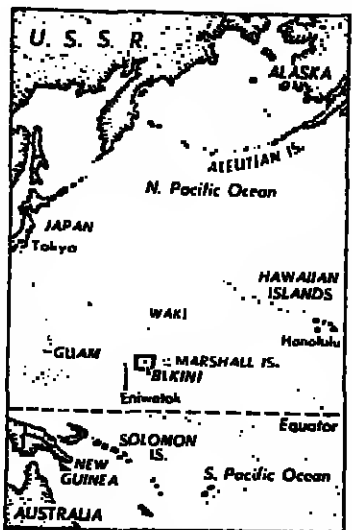
Leading Authorities—Experiential Sessions

• J. William Pfeiffer, Ph.D., • Leonard Goodstein, Ph.D., • John E. Jones, Ph.D., • Dr. Paul Hersey, • Roy Williams, • Charles Creswick, • Dr. Liam Gorman, • Michael Reddy, Ph.D., • Chris Marjerson, Ph.D., • Mike Woodcock • Dave Francis

Conference Co-ordinators: J. William Pfeiffer, J. E. Jones, Sponsored by: University Associates of Europe

Phone: Mansfield 0623 640203 or write: Registrar, P.O. Box 3, Mansfield, Notts

Tuition £125 NG19 7JH ENGLAND Enrollment Limited



U.S. government spent \$3 million. Topsoil was removed, 50,000 coconut palms were planted and 40 houses built.

But later tests showed dangerous levels of radiation persisting. The islanders were accumulating abnormal amounts of radioactive strontium, cesium and plutonium in their bodies. All three elements can cause cancer.

Other tests showed ground water, and such staples of the Bikini diet as coconuts and breadfruit, were too radioactive for human consumption. Palm seedlings were coming up orange instead of green. Six months ago the islanders had to leave again.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

France Seen Blocking EEC Stand for Mideast Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 23 (UPI) — As the Carter administration seeks European backing for the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, France is blocking strong public support for the pact by the European Economic Community, according to diplomatic sources in several capitals.

Led by West Germany, the EEC governments want to issue a favorable collective statement after the treaty is signed on Monday, but France — which argued for a different peace-seeking formula aimed at an overall Arab-Israeli settlement — has taken a position against supporting the bilateral treaty.

The United States has asked its European allies to help swing more key Arab governments behind the treaty, officials here say.

S.W. Burriss,

A Developer of

Missiles, Dies

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 23 (UPI) — S.W. Burriss, 69, the former president of Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. and a key figure in the successful development of the Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile System, died yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missile and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Navy in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 71, a midwife who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

Disaffection With Trudeau Is Rising as Vote Nears

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA (NYT) — "Anybody but Trudeau," say bumper stickers in Toronto. In a few weeks, elections will be called in Canada, and disaffection with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau among the English-speaking majority could end 16 years of Liberal Party rule and lead to victory for Joseph Clark of the Progressive-Conservative Party.

If uncertainty remains about Mr. Clark's chances, it is largely because of a lack of public enthusiasm and positive feelings toward the man who came from obscurity to win the party's leadership in 1976. At first the press underlined the obscurity by referring to him as "Joe Who?" The expression has generally been dropped, but questions continue to be asked about Mr. Clark, 39, and what he stands for.

The latest Gallup Poll shows the Liberals and Conservatives in a close race. Of decided voters, 39 percent indicated support for the Liberals and 38 percent for the Conservatives, whose popularity has dropped somewhat in the last three months. But public confusion and hesitation was indicated by the large undecided vote.

The puzzlement many feel toward Mr. Clark contrasts with their attitude toward his opponent, Mr. Trudeau, who is either strongly liked or strongly disliked. Since he has been prime minister for almost 11 years, Mr. Trudeau is a known quantity, although occasionally given to surprises, and questions are asked either about his personality or about his political opinions.

This has led some commentators to observe that the Liberals' strongest card may be Mr. Clark himself rather than any of the major issues, such as the economy and national unity.

The biggest question Canadians may ask when they go to the polls is, "Whom do you want to run the country?" The Liberals' hope is that voters will shy away from Mr. Clark — whatever antipathy they may feel toward Mr. Trudeau.

Unaggressive Manner

Some of the uncertainty about Mr. Clark stems from his reluctance to be precise on economic and political issues. Mr. Clark and his party also have confused voters with contradictory stands. Mr. Clark's youth and youthful appearance, his inexperience in national and international affairs, and a bland, unaggressive manner have helped to create both indifference and doubts about his leadership capabilities.

Mr. Clark is a small-town Westerner, the son and grandson of newspaper editors who ran a successful weekly in High River, Alberta. He was born there June 5, 1939. He was an average



Pierre Elliott Trudeau



Joseph Clark

student except for English and public speaking. He became interested in politics while in high school, and instead of following the family newspaper tradition, he became a Conservative Party worker.

His first attempt, in 1967, to get elected to the House of Commons failed. He won five years later and, since 1972, he has represented the district of Rocky Mountain. His experience as a party worker, as an executive assistant to Robert Stanfield, the party leader, as a member of Parliament and as a party leader has made him an expert on party organization.

The Progressive Conservative Party has the reputation of being a difficult party to run because of dissension and personal rivalries. Mr. Clark is credited with having reduced these problems.

Mr. Clark has called himself a tame man, given to consultation and the search for a consensus. A few months ago, he said that Canada was tired of charismatic leaders, an allusion to Mr. Trudeau's strong personality and his way of dominating his party and Cabinet. C. he pinned down on issues. In the House of Commons, he has an advantage over Mr. Trudeau during the daily question period because it is the opposition that asks the questions. The sessions are televised and Mr. Clark has come across as a forceful critic of government policy even though

chary of offering his own solutions. His tendency toward self-effacement is the opposition that asks the questions. The sessions are televised and Mr. Clark has come across as a forceful critic of government policy even though chary of offering his own solutions.

His tendency toward self-effacement blends well with his party's conservative approach to government. He has called for less government and more reliance on the private sector to cure Canada's economic ills — slow growth, lack of investment, unemployment, inflation and the weak dollar. The government's role would be

largely confined to fiscal incentives to private investors and consumers.

But he created confusion when he talked of a stimulative deficit in spending that would result in budgetary surpluses later. In many in his party, talk of even a temporary deficit was heresy.

Two precise proposals in the economic sector have won popular support. One would adopt the U.S. system of allowing mortgage-interest payments to be tax deductible and the other would give a similar tax break to capital gains realized on the sale of shares of stock in Canadian companies to Canadian citizens.

After first denouncing the mortgage proposal as a giveaway to the rich, the Liberals are now seeking an alternative. They have become aware of the impact the proposal has had among home owners who are carrying mortgage burdens.

On Canada's other major issue, the threats to national unity posed by Quebec's drive for independence and by provincial alienation in general, Mr. Clark has had few proposals of his own.

ERA Opponents to Sue U.S. Over Extension Period

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — Supporters and opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment agreed yesterday that they will fight in the courts, as well as in the legislatures whose votes could make it part of the Constitution.

The original deadline for ratification expired yesterday — and a court test was anticipated to determine whether Congress acted legally in extending the deadline until June 30, 1982. So far, 35 of the needed 38 states have ratified ERA.

The first suit against the extension was to be filed today in Washington state, where a legislator demanded that Gov. Dixie Lee Ray get the state's ratification papers back from the U.S. government.

Economy Needs Western Currency, Goods

Cuba Admits Flaws, Starts Changes

By Karen DeYoung

HAVANA (WP) — In a recent flurry of economic soul-searching, the Cuban government has acknowledged widespread deficiencies in planning, organization and supply in some areas, and has announced major changes in the way Cubans produce and consume.

The good news, according to figures published at the end of last year, is that the 1978 sugar harvest, providing four-fifths of Cuba's total exports, was the second-largest in history.

Among the bad news, however, is that for the third year running, the international price of sugar remains little more than enough to cover production costs and cannot supply the hard currency needed to finance an ambitious development program and the import of scarce consumer goods.

Public transportation remains sadly inadequate and supplies of all but basic foods are low. According to a speech in December by President Fidel Castro, new housing construction, one of the regime's principal promises, has fallen far below projected goals.

'Parallel Market'

Some of the change, such as the newly begun transformation of most state industries into semi-independent, profit-making enterprises as both a production incentive and an administrative aid, began being discussed several years ago.

In the middle of last year, the government announced the opening of what is called the "parallel market" — the retail sale, at highly inflated prices, of some still-rationed goods such as clothing. The idea is both to give workers an incentive for making more money, and to soak up excess cash in the goods-poor economy.

In December, Mr. Castro announced the planned abolition of Cuba's famed "Microbrigade" construction crews — gangs of unskilled workers recruited from offices and factories to build apartments for their colleagues — and their replacement with professional builders.

At the same time, Mr. Castro said that the government could no longer afford its much-touted system of cheap rents, in which Cubans pay from 6 percent to 10 percent of their salaries for housing. In the future, rents in new housing will be calculated according to floor space, and will increase considerably, Mr. Castro said.

Perhaps the most significant change, however, is more atmospheric than substantive. In a recent series of speeches, announcements and published interviews, the government apparently has launched an attempt to respond to growing popular disenchantment, after 20 years of sacrifice and shortages and continued pleas for hard work and revolutionary zeal.

"What do the Russians send over here?" groused a Havana resident on the subject of Cuba's principal trading partner. "Oil and arms. We can't eat that. We can't eat iron and steel."

"Everything we produce is exported, and nothing is left over for us," he said. "I can say lots of positive things about the government,



Fidel Castro

They've built schools and hospitals. That's fine, but there isn't any food."

That question and others were addressed at length in an unprecedented interview with the country's chief economic planner published last month in Bohemia, Cuba's leading political magazine.

Entitled "What the People Ought to Know," the long interview is a surprisingly frank presentation of the kind of common gripes that normally are not discussed above a whisper here. More interesting than the answers of planning chief Humberto Perez are the questions.

"Most people are aware that the revolutionary leadership is now formulating a development plan for the year 2000," reads one query by interviewer Marta Harnecker. "Some have asked if it makes sense to make such long-term plans when up to now we haven't even fulfilled our annual goals."

Housing construction figures show that only 16,500 units were completed last year, Miss Harnecker noted. At the same time, "Approximately 25,000 units were torn down for lack of repairs. This is alarming."

In 1978 there was not enough cement to go around, she pointed out. "How can you explain

the fact that Cuba exports cement, if there isn't enough to satisfy our own internal demands?"

Mr. Perez's answers are a combination of governmental mea culpa, detailed explanation and, unavoidably, a call for continued revolutionary sacrifice.

On the question of short-term failures and long-term plans, Mr. Perez gave the customary lip-service blame to the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba and the Cuban Revolution's initial need for survival rather than development.

Strategy Needed

"But in addition, among the things we've lacked has been a comprehensive, integral development strategy," he said, mentioning such problems as "where to get our investment capital, what to invest in, what growth rhythm we're after." He went on: "I would say that it makes no sense to continue with the kind of annual plans we've had. . . . They have no compass, no guiding star."

Mr. Perez's explanation of why Cuba exports some of its own goods such as cement and coffee when it does not have enough for Cuban needs, not only reflects the problems of being a single-export country, but provides some insight about the day-to-day products that many Cubans do without.

There are two fundamental reasons for such exports, Mr. Perez said. As the government tries to diversify and expand production of its non-sugar exports, "We have to start to create (overseas) markets where we can later sell anticipated surpluses."

More important is the need "to get hard currency," Mr. Perez said. Cuba "depends in part on imports from the capitalist world to develop important production and services. Many of the finishing goods for housing construction, for example, are capitalist."

"There are priority import items such as medicines and medical equipment, and lubricants without which neither the factories nor transportation equipment function," Mr. Perez observed. "We have to give priority to the purchase of fish and soy meal needed for animal feed. We need batteries and tires, and certain raw materials to make things like toothpaste, soap and shoes."

Because sugar is still the be-all and end-all of the Cuban economy, harder work has meant more sugar production. With the market glutted and prices low, more sugar has not necessarily meant more money for Cuba. Without more sales to the Western world, Cuba still lacks hard currency. And without hard currency, Cuba cannot buy the Western goods it needs to develop non-sugar exports, and ultimately climb out of the hole of underdevelopment.

The bottom line of the equation is that "we have to create an export mentality," Mr. Castro explained in December. "If we have a new cement factory, we have to export more cement. If we have a new textile factory, we do not consume more textiles, we export them."

Despite Embracing Marxism, 3 Antagonists Fight Bitterly

Ogaden, Eritrea Wars Are Fierce But Inconclusive

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (WP) — Warfare in the Horn of Africa, involving the biggest fight ever between two independent black Africa states, and probably the continent's worst secessionist struggle, has left tens of thousands dead, hundreds of thousands uprooted and extensive destruction.

But the fighting has resolved nothing, and all the parties appear determined as ever to fight on for their respective nationalist causes.

Ethiopia's war with Somalia from 1977 to last year and its continuing battles with Eritrean separatists are classic examples of nationalism on the African continent today and the limitations of Marxist ideology in this region.

Nationalism Obstacle

For the Russians and the Cubans, nationalism is the major obstacle to their design of a federation of Marxist states straddling the strategic straits of Bab el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea.

With the revolution in Ethiopia in 1974 and the Eritrean independence movement becoming more radical, all of the three main antagonists — Eritreans, Somalis and Ethiopians — have officially adopted Marxism-Leninism as their guiding principle of political organization and economic development.

Yet the three have never been further apart, and the best efforts of the Soviets and Cubans to find solutions to the conflict of opposing nationalism tearing apart the Horn of Africa have failed.

After nearly five years of intense warfare, a new Marxist Ethiopia has emerged from the ruins of the ancient Ethiopian empire, battered and bankrupt but still intact. Because of extensive Soviet arms deliveries and more than 20,000 Cuban combat troops, Ethiopia has been the ultimate victor in all the big battles over the size and shape of the old feudal empire fought against Somalia, in the southeast Ogaden region, and the Eritrean movement, in the northernmost province. But Eritopia has not yet won the war.

The Somalis, Eritreans and Ethiopians together have fielded between 350,000 to 400,000 armed soldiers and guerrillas — the Ethiopian revolutionary Red Army and militia alone numbering around 250,000 — on behalf of their respective causes. After pouring \$1 billion worth of arms into Somalia, the Soviet Union switched sides and proceeded to pour another \$1 billion worth into Ethiopia.

The death toll as a result of the large-scale wars made possible by these huge arms shipments and mass mobilizations of troops is hard to calculate, but it must run into the many tens of thousands. Some battles in the Ogaden and Eritrea are known to have resulted in thousands of casualties and to have involved protracted hand-to-hand fighting for towns and tank duels such as black Africa has never seen.

Neither the civil war in eastern Nigeria, nor conflicts in Angola or the southern Sudan has equaled the ferocity of fighting in Eritrea, where the Ethiopians finally resorted to the Chinese tactic of throwing human waves of militiamen against the guerrilla positions, despite the high cost in lives.

Refugees from Eritrea and the Ogaden number in the hundreds of thousands. Around 200,000 Eritreans have fled into the Sudan, and the same number or more Somalis from the Ogaden have moved to Somalia. Their leaders charge that Ethiopia has pursued a policy of "genocide." The Ethiopians deny this and reply that both the Somalis and Eritrean guerrillas have inflicted indiscriminate damage on schools, hospitals, power stations, water facilities and development projects, causing enormous hardship to their own peoples.

Ethiopia is setting 450,000 war victims in 169 new villages in the southern province of Bale and has 150,000 in Sidamo province. Both areas were heavily infiltrated by Somali guerrillas and army regulars, according to the Ethiopians, and were partly taken over in the 1977 Somali offensive.

The head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Sharmila Adugna, estimates that the cost of repairing war damage in the south and east at \$390 million. He also said that about \$30 million is needed for basic repairs to public facilities in Eritrea.

Rebel Control

In the northern province, the Ethiopians, after a fitful, yearlong offensive, have recaptured all but two of the main towns from the Eritrean guerrillas. Only Nakfa and Karora in northern Eritrea remain under rebel control. But the Eritreans are still far from being a spent force and have simply reverted from conventional warfare to their old guerrilla tactics, hitting the stretched-out Ethiopian forces and supply lines,

just as they were doing with deadly effect in 1975.

Even the provincial capital of Asmara is not safe from attack, although the first foreign correspondents to visit Eritrea in years recently reported life slowly was returning to normal there, as in the retaken key towns of Keren and Massawa.

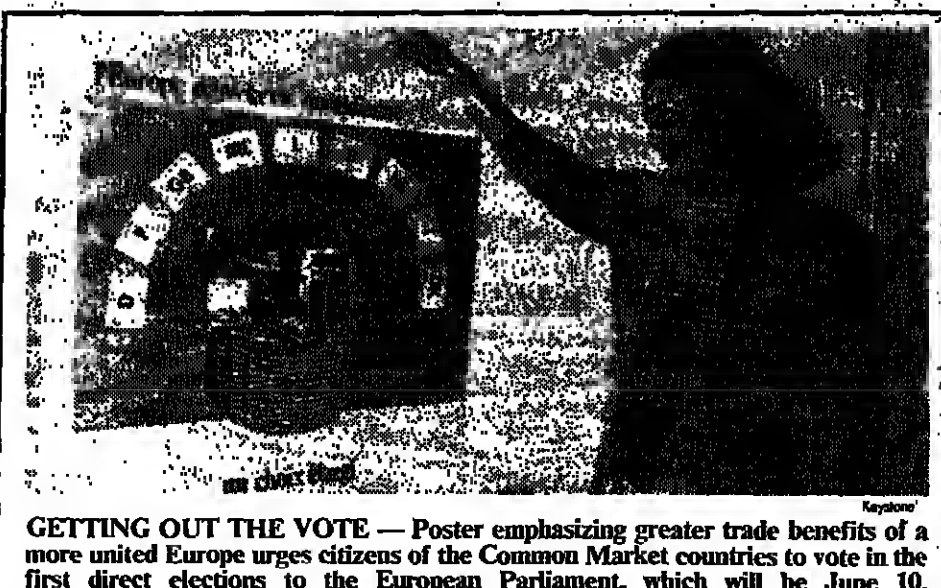
But since then, there have been unconfirmed reports reaching Addis Ababa that guerrillas have shot down an Antonov transport plane as it was landing at Asmara airport, as well as another, smaller, aircraft and that they have even raided the provincial capital.

Apparently something happened, for after promising to take me to Asmara, Keren and Massawa, the Ethiopian government canceled the trip for "technical reasons."

Some Ethiopians concede privately that a military solution to the Eritrean problem is impossible, and that a political one must be found. But efforts to establish even a basis for discussions have evaded everyone — Cubans, Soviets, Southern Yemenis, Sudanese, Tanzanians and East Germans.

Three meetings between the Ethiopian government and Eritrean leaders last year in East Berlin all failed: an Ethiopian official said that they [the Eritreans] did not want to discuss anything except total independence. They even refused to speak anything but Arabic." The main Ethiopian languages are Amharic, Galla and Tigrinya, the latter widely spoken in Eritrea.

The military government under Lt. Col. Men-



GETTING OUT THE VOTE — Poster emphasizing greater trade benefits of a more united Europe urges citizens of the Common Market countries to vote in the first direct elections to the European Parliament, which will be June 10.

gistu Haile Mariam is willing to give Eritrea local autonomy similar to that being promised in principle to all the other main regions of the country, but it is also including special status such as a federation.

Repeated attempts by President Gaafar Nimeri of the Sudan to mediate the Eritrean dispute also have failed, despite his experience in settling the civil war in southern Sudan.

When asked about the possibility of talks with the Eritreans, Ethiopian officials at the Foreign Ministry reply curtly. "We are not prepared to talk to them."

In the Ogaden, Somali guerrillas again are harassing Ethiopian and Cuban supply lines and

convoys. They reportedly control much of the barren countryside, if they no longer occupy any major town. Most of the roughly 15,000 Cuban troops still serving in Ethiopia are now garrisoned in the Ogaden, holding the line there while the main Ethiopian forces fight to reconquer Eritrea.

Irritated by the stepped-up Somali guerrilla attacks in the Ogaden, the Ethiopians repeatedly bombed Somalia during the last six months, and Col. Mengistu gave what he said was a "final warning" to the Somali government. The possibility of yet another major confrontation between Ethiopian and Somali forces thus cannot be ruled out.

The U.S. West: A Growing Sense of Alienation From Washington Decision Makers

By John Herbers

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (NYT) — Wyoming officials like to tell the story of how the federal government decreed that the operator of a one-man mine had to acquire a stretcher in case he was injured, even though there was no one for miles around to carry it.

On any day, Wyoming is at war with the federal government on several fronts — on strip mining, on work safety, on aid to the handicapped, on environmental protection, on the highway speed limit and on other policies and programs.

"I have been frustrated, annoyed, infuriated, exasperated, bewildered, appalled, alarmed and disgusted," Gov. Ed Herschler, a Democrat in his second term, told the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington recently. "Like a small boy, a large dog or a newspaper reporter, the Office of Surface Mining is constantly up to mischief." And that is only one of the federal agencies with which he is at odds.

Alienation

According to a range of evidence and persons interviewed across the country, the West has replaced the South as the region that feels itself most abused by the federal government, the least understood by the rest of the nation, the area that believes itself to have the most peculiar problems.

This rise in alienation, which to some degree has long existed in the West, has been attributed to a number of concurrent developments that include the following:

- An increase in the federal presence in a region where much of the land and natural resources are owned by the nation.

- The Carter administration's attempt to eliminate a number of proposed water projects, which it called wasteful, the private sector to the development and exportation of resources.

- The demise of old West-South coalitions in Washington that once protected Western interests. The political coalitions fell apart for many reasons, including the fact that the present fragmented system, with little party control, results in the election of politicians operating more independently and less likely to adhere to coalitions of any kind.

- Westerners who once stood with Southerners against "the Eastern establishment" now worry about a Southern president who, they say, has no understanding of the distinctive problems of the West. In the last presidential election, only Texas of the 17 Westernmost states voted for Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate from Georgia, over Gerald Ford, the Republican candidate from Michigan.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., voiced the new feeling a few weeks ago in a speech to the Colorado River Water Users Association. The last two years, he said, have seen "the greatest water-policy controversy and conflict in our nation's history" because President Carter "did not learn about our unique Western customs, practices and policies."

Sensitivity about the "uniqueness" of the West has increased along with regional conflict over the distribution of federal funds and gener-

al strong opposition to the increasingly pervasive role of the central government.

Governors in other regions are at odds with Washington on a variety of policies and practices. The West is not monolithic: Wyoming, a state with 421,000 people, has little in common with California, the nation's most populous state. But interviews with a number of persons in various states showed an intensity of feeling in the West that was not evident elsewhere.

The change is all the more evident because the South, which for a century and a half, in a different and more intense way, was the region that felt itself the most abused, has undergone a vast

change that has given it a larger role in national government.

Walker Percy, the novelist, writing in The Georgia Review last fall, said, "The South has entered the mainstream of American life for the first time in perhaps 150 years. Both white and black Southerners no longer suffer the unique onus, the peculiar burden of race that came to be part of the very connotation of the word South."

Feelings of Western alienation are not confined to conservatives. Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, a black, said that "alienation between our region and Washington has intensi-

fied," a trend he attributed to the refusal of the federal government to decentralize decisions and to its distance from the West and its needs.

Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego keeps an office in Washington purely for "defensive purposes," he said, as do a number of other governors and mayors. There are constant complaints about Washington decisions not taking Western peculiarities into account.

Energy

Although Wyoming is too small in population, too rural and too Republican to be typical, what is happening here is nevertheless indicative of Western feelings.

The state holds vast energy reserves, coal, uranium, gas and other minerals. Coal production tripled from 1974 to 1978. Its population increased by 27 percent in the last eight years and its towns are having growing pains.

The federal government owns 50 percent of the land and Gov. Herschler said the question was, "Will Wyoming become the energy breadbasket of the nation or an energy colony of the nation?" Wyoming citizens frequently say they feel like a small band guarding a treasure from invading marauders.

The construction of uranium plants and strip mining has led to bitter confrontations between environmentalists and developers. And now the feeling expressed by former Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon in 1971 — "For heaven's sakes, don't come here to live!" — has spread to Wyoming, even though the harsh winters are hardly hospitable.

While the state's peace is being disrupted, the struggle against the federal government has taken on both symbolic and real importance.

The State Senate created a common sense recently by voting to raise the speed limit to 65 miles an hour, because it is almost universally felt in the state that to go 55 on long, lonely straight stretches is both a waste of time and sport. The proposal did not pass the House, Gov. Herschler believes, simply because the state would have had to forfeit \$50 million a year in federal highway funds.

'Maze'

Regulations from Washington, the governor said, "are a lawyer's maze, designed to confuse and harass an adversary."

He said, for example, that while Wyoming had no mountain-top mining, he was under pressure to adopt rules and regulations on mountain-top mining.

"For the present, my solution for this nonsense has been to direct the Wyoming attorney general to ignore correspondence which continues in the same vein," he said. "But I know that I have not heard the last of it."

Those who know the governor say he is sincere but that his position is also good politics. Some growing towns in the state are refusing out of principle to take funds from the federal Environmental Protection Agency for water-treatment plants, even though they need the plants. State officials say that in much of the West similar expressions of alienation have taken on the status of a grass-roots revolt.

الشرق الأوسط

Art in France

Steinberg's Deceptive 'Essays'

By Michael Gibson

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France (IHT) — Michel Steinberg's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* was elated to discover he spoke prose. He aspired to a title, but there he found that the words that came out of his mouth already were titled. Saul Steinberg has been drawing and painting ever since some of us were in short pants, and showing it in galleries and even museums, but mostly he was associated with the indispensable book for the coffee table and clever drawings in *The New Yorker*. Now we discover that all along it was art — or something of that sort — and a new respect sets in.

The retrospective of his work at the Fondation Maeght at Saint-Paul-de-Vence (to April 30), aside from being a sentimental journey for some will prove deceptively entertaining for almost everyone. The deceptive quality arises out of his use of the cartoon idiom which is the printed signal for a chuckle — the little cartoon man with the Orphan Annie eyes and the zigzag profile tends to lighten all the statements with which he is associated. This is probably what Steinberg is referring to when he describes his work as "polite." But he is not only polite, he is detached, and his irony is one of polite detachment, that of the exile who has come to the conclusion that nobody has a native land and that life is a meander from A to B, from March to April, from Absurd to Nonsense — that is from any one random name for the unnameable to another.

Steinberg was born in what is randomly named Romania (in 1914) grew up in Bucharest, studied architecture in Italy, fled in a roundabout way to the United States at the outset of World War II, went to China, Egypt, Algeria, and Italy (again) with the Navy, since which time he enjoys the official benefits of an American passport with official rubber stamps, which is perhaps as much of a homeland as it is sensible to expect on this planet.

The randomness of names goes well with the America Steinberg discovered and in which clothes, attitudes and faces (as Steinberg sees them) compose a random bricolage. Once we have added to this the encyclopedia of artistic styles (randomly viewed) we have all the external elements of Steinberg's world.

America as the melting pot has brought an infinite number of mutually exclusive self-evident truths face to face. While this may be unsettling for most people, it is not essentially new to the Jewish immigrant who has lived among strange and sometimes hostile self-evident truths.

Anyway, Steinberg arriving in America found there a new zone of truths, attitudes, names and trivia parading as gospel, which he felt obliged to order to protect himself.

This, together with his sensitivity and wit made him the perfect observer of cultural idiosyncrasies, the universal outsider whose satirical eye never shines with derision. In addition to which Steinberg tends to be a wild-blooming logician rather than an ethnologist. The only continuity in his work is the line, as in one drawing where a single horizontal line crosses the whole page. It begins (on the right) as a railway bridge, becomes the edge of a table, a clothesline, the base of a building seen upside down from an upper-story window, the Venetian water line, the horizon of the desert (with pyramid), part of a geometric demonstration and finally a line representing Buddha. This is an excellent example of the son of mobility that allows Steinberg to walk his own line no matter which way the horizon tilts.

As for external diversity, it is perfectly typified by those drawings in which each character (there are 17 of them in one) is rendered in a different graphic style.

On the whole the quality is empathetic, with both the humor (good or ferocious) and the melancholy of the epigram. To ask if it is

art is to ask if the Greek Anthology is poetry. The answer is that it is a language on its own that will give people the feel of the daily life of our time once all the minutiae that make up this daily life have turned to dust. The lightness of an age is its most volatile element, and it often comes as a surprise that the Greeks had wit quite like our own and did not communicate in the sort of language that serves as dialogue in Cecil B. De Mille movies. The future may enjoy knowing that our age was not only that of portentous architecture (for instance) but also of hosts of people who viewed such architecture with the affectionate derision Steinberg devotes to the Chrysler Building. Both the affection and the derision are essential, because their combination is the only warrant of the humanity of our age, that is, of its desire to recognize the human behind all the more bizarre forms and to compel it to emerge into some more appropriate language.

So ultimately Steinberg is an essayist of sorts, a moralist whose every drawing is worth ten thousand words, a demonstrative logician, a mirror held up to nature, a drill and hitter visionary. He is Saul Steinberg.



Steinberg's "Eastern Mask": Polite detachment.

Around the Galleries

Paris

Queffurns, Vito Tongiani, Regh, Deparis, Jean Bataille, Fondation Nationale des Arts Graphiques et Plastiques, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to April 8.

Four very different painters presented by their characteristic works, thus Queffurns by his brown and hazy world suffused with a fascinating light; Tongiani, an admirer of the French classics (Poussin in particular) with paintings that use the subtlety of that age and adapt it to a modern statement; a demagogic, with visions of hideous old dames sitting on Riviera balconies, jowly, wary, red-

skinned as though they had been flayed, and rendered in relief on the canvas; and Bataille with repetitive post-photographic work that comes out rather pale in this company.

Kitty Klaidman, Galerie Farideh Cadot, 11 Rue du Jura, Paris 13, to April 17.

Klaidman's watercolors and collages though prompted, she says, by a view of Mediterranean nature, appear detached from any visible reference. The collages — thin strips of silk, sometimes with fluffed edges, sparsely set down together with lines in watercolor in a predominantly white space — are the more recent works. The watercolors are less free, but reflect authority in formal organization. One suspects that the artist is attempting to break away from this type of work which, while it represents a form of strength, is also limiting. The collages, on the other hand, have an apparent randomness about them (though this in itself is another approach to formality) that is more in the line of a certain minimalist modernity.

Hugo Duchateau, Galerie Isy Brachot, 35 Rue Gueneaud, Paris 6, to May 12.

Duchateau (born in Belgium in 1938) plays around with the ambiguity of the artist's media. An obvious scribble of lines, somewhat like a ball of red and blue wool, becomes an object by the mere addition of a shadow underneath it. A pencil line changes in character because a realistically drawn pencil is added on the end of it and both line and pencil are given a shadow. In another drawing a sagging line is presented as propped up on two upright pieces of paper like a bent twig. In each case the line is obviously a line and not a twig, the other objects being rendered with careful, almost photo-realistic precision.

Avail, Galerie Sagor-Le Garrec, 24 Rue du Four, Paris 6, 10 March 31.

Avail's black mezzotints in color all use the principle of a jet black ground on which the object he depicts stands out in strongly lit, simplified colored forms. A bunch of radishes, fruit, a decanter, a loaf of bread. The result is chic, intelligent, strong but formal.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Brussels

Art Nouveau-Liberty, Hortu House, Rue American, Brussels, to March 31.

Liberty in the context of this exhibition has commercial rather than rhetorical significance. Materials and decorative objects from the famous London store produced between 1875 and 1914, and considered the most characteristic of the Art Nouveau style, are shown in the perfect setting for them, an Art Nouveau house built as his own home by Victor Horta, one of the first and best known architects of the movement. He and Henri van de Velde both used Liberty materials and designs of the period for their interior decoration; many of the fragments and swatches of material framed and hung as minor works of art are from museum collections in Brussels and elsewhere.

Some were designed by William Morris and the small group of artists and craftsmen who worked together at the Merton Abbey atelier that flourished briefly during the new art period, other are the work of Liberty's own designers in their own workshop. Motifs linger over stylized allegorical subjects or flower patterns, all in the fluid, densely patterned scrollwork of Art Nouveau fashion, with colors tending to the favored dreamy blues and greens and faded reds, refined and restrained. A prophetic anachronism shows up in one framed fragment produced toward the end

of the 19th century in a triple row of pink poppies set neatly apart on plain background weave, without the usual interlacing of foliage and pattern, that could easily be vintage Warhol in his flower phase.

Michel Seuphor, drawings, collages, assemblages, Galerie Abras, 72 Coudenberg, Brussels, to April 4.

Born in Antwerp, Michel Seuphor has lived most of his life and built his reputation as writer and artist in Paris. His strict, uncluttered compositions of geometric symbols on printing paper covered with patiently drawn horizontal lines bisecting the entire surface of the paper are a kind of contemporary constructivism, though Seuphor's art is not a cold and withdrawn geometry. The neat scattering of colorful circles and squares in bright colors, the trellis work of white bars breaking through the stark black ink, a phrase of beautifully elegant Hebrew script drawn as precise design across the background of black lines, soften the meticulous abstractions with a streak of authentic poetry. A show of quality in a pristine new gallery.

Jorg Madlener, and Gnoli, Galerie Farber, Rue Ravenstein 5, Brussels, to April 30.

Madlener, a German artist working in Brussels, has moved from the firmly charcoal outlines of human anatomy he once used to drive boldly across white paper, to watercolor, pastel and paintings. These large, impressionistic horse and rider paintings seize on the swirl of movement created by cavalier and mount in a blur of speed and action, with a foreleg stretched at full gallop, a bunched rider, swinging stirrup emerging as no more than a fleeting glimpse. Colors are soft and self-effacing, lightly brushed in, but through the screen of hazy color the horses are real animals, more solidly fleshed out and identified than their masters.

Upstairs in the same gallery are drawings done by Domenico Gnoli before he took to the obsessively detailed studies of everyday objects: these have rarely been shown before and are well worth studying. Densely crosshatched compositions, small and carefully planned to take shape slowly through a mass of tiny line strokes and shading, there are portraits of

Frozen Food Guerard Joining the Cold War

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — After two years of trial and error, Michel Guerard is coming out of the deep freeze. The sprightly, witty, inventive Prince of Nouvelle Cuisine and King of Cuisine Minceur is about to rock the gastronomic world again.

On April 17, the first of a series of Guerard-designed frozen dishes and frozen sauces, manufactured by Findus, 25 on sale in 30 Paris supermarkets and specialty grocers.

This week the sharpest tongues of the French press gathered for a sampling aboard the river restaurant Lefevre, moored near the Eiffel Tower. The four initial cooked dishes were presented in between Guerard-label champagne and Guerard-label armagnac.

• *Terrine de rascasse du Nord*, supposedly a North Atlantic cousin of the Mediterranean rascasse used in bouillabaisse. A medallion of fish mousse, pale ivory perked up with specks of carrot and green peas, served warm in a sea of watercress sauce. Visual appearance: excellent. The mousse: too bland for this crowd, bored with the baby-food texture that has been

fashionable the last few years. Unanimity on the full-bodied sauce — a happy color of spring and the taste of cress fresh and strong — and a clamor for it to be marketed on its own.

• *Filet de merlu* (whiting) napped with a julienne of vegetables, discreetly saffroned. A lot of effort. The look corresponds to that of dishes in modish Paris restaurants. The slivers of vegetable maintain their individuality. Main camp: Turbot could have been nicer than whiting, but his business demands obedience to budget.

• *Terrine chaude de volaille, sauce aux cepes et au grolles*. This was more like it. Real bites of diced chicken and vegetable in the light chicken mousse. Aroma of forest mushrooms, miraculously intact. A hint of armagnac in the sauce. Everybody seemed to forget that the stylish little hors d'oeuvre had been kept on ice six months before being dropped, still in its plastic sack, into a pot of boiling water.

• *Poissade de poulet au vinaigre et au persil vert*. Good-sized chunks of chicken had been gently browned before being cooked in a reduction of robust red wine and fine vinegars and aromatized with green peppercorns. Oven heating is required to bring it back to life from its frozen state. The style of the dish is regional with a Guerard twist on the traditional. Rascasses were mixed and rapidly partisan. My hand went up in favor.

Fresh noodles were served to sop up the "old-fashioned" sauce. "This is the kind of dish that is reassuring to the French," Guerard said. "We will be moving more in this direction."

Guerard's involvement with freezing on an industrial scale happened at a small lunch at the three-star Paris restaurant Taillevent in spring of 1976. Among the guests was Pierre Liottard-Vogi, president of Nestle, the parent company of Findus.

Would Guerard care to try his hand at cooking for the cold war that inevitably is part of France's future? queried Liottard-Vogi.

Findus Contract

Guerard, curious and creative about all aspects of kitchen chemistry, is smart enough to leave business to a businessman. His commercial mentor is Claude Jolly, a former textile executive with a Walter Mitty streak who under the name of Claude Lebey writes the food column for the French weekly news magazine L'Express. Jolly auctioned U.S. rights to Guerard's book "Cuisine Minceur" for \$100,000 to William Morrow and developed Guerard's Compagnie Gourmande, a gastronomic boutique whose pilot shop on Place de la Madeleine in Paris will soon be expanded into a chain.

With Findus, he negotiated a

contract which has made his protégé the most rewarded chef in France, and certainly the most envied. The U.S. firm that bid double was turned down, for fear that the Guerard name would be cashed in on without enough say in the final product. However, since Nestle controls Stouffer's in the United States, Guerard dishes eventually may land on American TV lap trays.

From October, 1976, a Findus brigade of chefs and a team of research technicians have been making monthly descents upon Guerard's gourmet retreat in southwestern France. Every fortnight in between, Guerard has been traveling north to the Findus labs in Beauvais.

"I soon learned I knew almost nothing about freezing," Guerard said in his office behind the Compagnie Gourmande.

Cooked dishes offered problems and surprises. A cooked dish when frozen undergoes alterations for six months, after which it is stabilized for the next year and a half to two. He gave a resume of some of the unexpected things he met.

Oily fish such as salmon or mackerel and fatty meats such as certain types of pork and duck develop a rancid taste. Fresh herbs taste dried or rotten and also lose their subtlety unless specially treated according to the imposed conditions. Lyophilization did not help. The solution was to infuse them in oil.

25 Recipes

The whiting in the *merlan à la julienne de légumes* in the first months of experimentation gave off water, which made the sauce too fluid. The celery in the *allumette* absorbed the salt of the fish and became inedible until it was cooked in butter separately before being tossed with the other vegetables.

Citrus fruits have a tendency to degenerate, producing a taste like ether.

Of 40 Guerard recipes, Findus has retained 25 for further development. A hollandaise is almost ready and a cheese soufflé is still under testing. In marketing tests, peasant dishes are proving more popular than *nouvelle cuisine*. A cassoulet is on the agenda. Guerard is particularly fond of a southern *daube des haricots* (beans), a long-simmered stew of pork, lamb, cabbage, white beans, and tomatoes.

There are high hopes for a bouillabaisse of *morue* (cod), a recipe which brought great response from viewers of Guerard's fortnightly television program.

The dishes that go on sale in a few weeks are priced at 20 and 24 francs (about \$5 and \$6) in packets whose portions will serve two and include a plastic sachet of sauce. Sauces when sold apart are priced at 8 francs.

The Art Market

Specialized Sales Boom in Paris

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — A change is becoming perceptible on the Paris market. At last French auctioneers appear to have realized that the way to make a sale attractive to international buyers — or even richer buyers from France who consider their time to be valuable — is to increase the number of specialized sales.

These have been standard procedure in London for the last 20 years but exceptional in Paris, where they have been blossoming over the last few weeks. Last week a young auctioneer, Henri Gros, was conducting a sale entirely devoted to the drawings and paintings of Henri-Joseph Harpignies (1819-1916), one of the masters of French romanticism. The catalog was not richly illustrated, which the auctioneer could hardly afford, but had been properly dispatched. The drawings sold well in the 1,500-to-8,000-franc range to a room packed with private buyers and the handful of dealers who have an interest in such work.

This week there were more specialized sales. On Monday, Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr, who systematically tries to hold categorized sales, teamed with colleagues Michel Boscher and Antoine Gossart to hold a joint sale of 20th-century paintings. Given the traditional jealousies in the profession this is no mean feat. The result was satisfactory if not staggering. Two drawings by Amedeo Modigliani, one finely drawn but too faint to be truly attractive, and the other unexciting, respectively sold for 21,670 and 33,770 francs. A banal painting looking like a picture postcard sketchy done by Paul-Desire Trouillebert (1829-1900) reached a



Detail from catalog cover representing a Sevre coffee set, circa 1793.

whacking 77,570 francs, and a late abstractionist composition of little interest in red, blue and black by Serge Pollock sold for 74,270 francs, a fair price.

Wednesday, it was the turn of the Philippe Couturier, Jean-Paul Couturier and Raymond de Nicot, a well-known group to hold a sale of delightful porcelain. This group has been making a remarkable effort not only to put together specialist sales, chiefly of French decorative arts, but also to improve the quality of its catalogs.

The jacket of Wednesday's catalog illustrates part of a coffee service made at Sevres around 1793. Each cup, saucer or cream jug is decorated with a different bird in gold medallion set off by the otherwise deep blue ground. The photograph, directly inspired by the style of the 18th-century French porcelain painter, Roger Guillemot, makes it one of the year's most attractive sales catalogs. This may explain, at least in part, the high price achieved for this 16-piece coffee set: 34,120 francs.

One may wonder why the trend toward specialized sales should have started earlier and above all why it does not generalize now. This same week Paris provided a striking case of mismanagement with regard to the goods available for sale on this side of the Channel.

On Tuesday, a young auctioneer, Stephane Deurborgue, was conducting a typically Parisian mixed sale, the balance of which could in no way begin to attract an international attendance. It consisted of some old-master drawings and unsigned paintings; continued with a few pieces of Chinese porcelain followed by many more lots of European countries; then proceeded with a sundry assortment, from Napoleon III oil-cruet to 18th-century boxes; dispatched a small contingent of 16th-century painted enamel plaques, boxes and dishes, many in dilapidated condition and some of a dubious nature; peaked with three Limoges champleve en-

amels of the 13th century, spluttered on with a few carvings and petered out with furniture.

The three items that mattered in that sale were the three champleve enamels from Limoges, two reliquaries and a plaque from a Gospel binding. These are objects of art of a kind that appears on the market twice a year these days, if that.

Deurborgue advertised them as best he could. He illustrated them in color in his sale catalog and got the French monthly *Connaissance des Arts* to give them a presale write-up in the March issue, including the rather inflated estimates of 400,000 francs for the better reliquary and 500,000 for the plaque (plus the 10 percent sale charge). None of that helped. Overestimated and, above all, lost in that irrelevant, unglamorous context, the two star pieces remained ignominiously unsold at 292,770 and 352,770 francs.

Today, by mere coincidence two more good champleve enamels a pax and a cross, followed by some medieval ivories were being sold at Drouot, this time by the Ader-Picard-Tajon group. The cross, which was fairly good, brought 50,070 francs and the pax, not so fine, made 20,340, nothing to write home about. Had the medieval and Renaissance objects of art in the two auctions been added up — and possibly supplemented by related items sold piecemeal in the past three or four months at Drouot — Paris might have staged quite a good auction that would have attracted the international buyers who were so conspicuously absent at the Deurborgue sale.

The latest outburst of specialized sales indicates growing awareness of the problem among Paris auctioneers. Next Wednesday, an outstanding sale of French decorative art from the 17th to the 19th centuries will be held by the Ader-Picard-Tajon group, which has produced a marvelous catalog.

LILIAN WHITEKER

"The American Lady of Montbazon"

recently passed away at the Chateau de la Bourdaisiere at the age of 98. Born in the U.S. in 1881. From 1923, she lived at the Chateau de Montbazon in Touraine.

She masterfully painted bouquets of flowers, both abstract and figurative, remarkable for their richness, their gaiety and originality of design.

She was a recipient of the Prix Gernoul and her paintings hang in numerous collections all over the world.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet: H3 VANTAGE Press, 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10018, U.S.A.

PARIS

EXPOSITION: "LES ETATS DE LA RENAISSANCE A NOS JOURS"

DU 13 MARS AU 7 AVRIL

La plus grande vitrine d'art et d'antiquité en France.

Galerie Hervé Odermatt

8 bis, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris-8^e - Tél. 266.92.98

Jafar Islah

du 20 mars au 10 avril

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - beverly hills

Exhibition

BALARIN

Sculptures

2, avenue matignon

Tél. 225.70.74

mon. thru. sat. 10 am. - 7 p.m.

and

Hotel George V

GANTNER - SEBIRE

31, av. George V - 723.54.00

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

LONDON

LEFEVRE GALLERY:

CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS

30 Bruton St., London W.1.

Tel. 01-4931572.

Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.00 - Sat. 10-1.00

CHANDÉ GALLERY

6, Cork St., London, W.1.

01-734 4000

The Spanish Artist

HIDALGO

Chinese Lacquer on canvas

Until 27 March

Mon.-Fri. 10.30-5.00; Sat. 10-1.

THACKERAY GALLERY

15, Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., London, W.8. Tel. 01-937 5883

JAMES MORRISON

Landscapes of Scotland

Until 11 April

Tues.-Sat. 10-6

ALWIN GALLERY

9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1.

01-499 0314

London's Leading Sculpture Gallery

GALERIE LA CAVE

7, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 8^e - Tél. 265.40.66

Johannes TEN CATE

(1858-1908)

pastels, gouaches, oils

March 21 to April 30

AUCTION SALES

Sotheby's LONDON

FOUNDED 1744

FINE JEWELS

Thursday 12th April, 1979, at 11 am

An emerald and diamond pendant, c. 1840

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Telephone: (01) 493 8080 Telex: 24454 SPBLONG

Telegrams: Abinitio, London

FRANCE-PARIS

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

7 rue Alsace-Lorraine, Paris 16

(Metro: Kléber, George V, Bordes de Boule)

SUNDAY'S SUNG EUCARIST 10.30.

with Sunday School Service

Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston, 720.22.51.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Episcopal - Anglican

International Congregation

SUNDAY, 9.30 and 11.00

23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8^e

Tel. 339-17.90. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

86 Rue des Bains - Bains-Marmoussin, West-Paris

Sunday, 10.30 am. S.S. 11 am.

Services in English. Dr. David House, Pastor.

187-965.32.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

International

Church School 10 am. Worship 11 am.

65 Quai d'Orsay (7^e Metro: Invalides, Alma-Marceau, Bus 63 at door)

Thomas E. Duggan, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH

"Fundamental Truth and love fellowship"

13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, Paris-6^e

Mo. St. Sulpice. Sunday worship 9.45 a.m.

Rev. A. Somerville, Tel. 578-27-18.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT

St. Mary's L.C. Parish Church & Rectory

in Oberwalden am Main, 23

English Masses on Sundays.

Call 515.5 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m.

English Mass in Frankfurt, Lutherskirche

near Hauptwache, 1.15 p.m.

Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: (0671) 52547.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 23

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 23

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page

U.S. Commodity E

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Open
------	------	-----	-------	-----	------

cents per lb.					
124.80	124.50	123.65	124.00	+1.87	Jul
124.80	127.00	125.50	126.90	+2.50	Oct
124.80	129.50	128.50	129.50	+2.40	
124.80	142.00	140.25	139.75	+2.44	Est.
129.30	141.25	139.40	141.23	+1.81	
129.50	140.00	139.20	139.90	+2.72	
129.50	140.40	139.20	140.32	+2.99	
Est. sales: 1,575 sales Thur. 1,115.					
open interest: Thur. 1,689 up 331 from					
Nov. 11					
cents per lb.					
8.67	8.68	8.58	8.64	-0.05	Apr
9.60	9.80	9.91	8.94	-0.04	Mar
9.20	9.20	9.12	9.15	-0.01	Jul
9.20	9.20	9.12	9.15	-0.01	Aug
9.29	9.29	9.55			Aug
9.29	9.29	9.55			Dec
9.77	9.97	9.28	9.94	+0.01	
18.16	18.13	18.00	18.12	+0.02	Est. open
10.20	10.20	10.32	10.32		from Dec
Est. sales: 2,200 sales Thur. 2,473.					

[illegible]

62.75	62.89	61.95	62.32	-0.42
64.75	64.93	63.95	64.30	-0.40
65.45	65.30	65.15	65.15	0.00
65.15	65.30	64.75	65.08	-0.07
65.45	65.30	65.15	65.15	0.00
67.95	67.90	67.40	67.90	0.00
Est. sales: 8,650 sales Thur. 3,810.				
Gen Interest: Thr. 41,134 up 398 from				
SOYBEANS				
5,880 Bu; dollars				
May	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Jun	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Jul	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Aug	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Sep	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Oct	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Nov	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Dec	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Jan	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Feb	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Mar	77.70	77.70	77.70	0.00
Total open in				
from Wed.				
SOYBEAN ROLL				
100 tons; dollars				
May	202	202	202	0.00
Jun	202	202	202	0.00
Jul	202	202	202	0.00
Aug	202	202	202	0.00
Sep	202	202	202	0.00
Oct	202	202	202	0.00
Nov	202	202	202	0.00
Dec	202	202	202	0.00
Jan	202	202	202	0.00
Feb	202	202	202	0.00
Mar	202	202	202	0.00
Total open in				
from Wed.				
SOYBEAN OIL				
5,000 Bu; dollars				
May	28	28	28	0.00
Jun	28	28	28	0.00
Jul	28	28	28	0.00
Aug	28	28	28	0.00
Sep	28	28	28	0.00
Oct	28	28	28	0.00
Nov	28	28	28	0.00
Dec	28	28	28	0.00
Jan	28	28	28	0.00
Feb	28	28	28	0.00
Mar	28	28	28	0.00
Jul	25	25	25	0.00
Total open in				
from Wed.				
OATS				
5,000 Bu; dollars				
May	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Jun	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Jul	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Aug	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Sep	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Oct	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Nov	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Dec	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Jan	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Feb	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Mar	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.00
Total open in				
from Wed.				

London Metals Market			
Prices in sterling per metric ton unless in denier per Troy ounce			
March 23, 1979			
	Today	Previous	
	Bid	Asked	Bid
Bar:			
10,000	1,653.00	1,654.00	1,655.00
1,000	1,647.00	1,647.50	1,647.00
100	1,653.00	1,653.00	1,644.00
10	1,653.00	1,649.00	1,647.00
1	1,653.00	1,649.00	1,647.00
100,000	7,399.00	7,400.00	7,395.00
10,000	7,315.00	7,320.00	7,315.00
1,000	7,270.00	7,270.00	7,270.00
100	7,270.00	7,270.00	7,270.00
10	7,270.00	7,270.00	7,270.00
1	7,270.00	7,270.00	7,270.00
100,000	359.50	359.50	359.50
10,000	359.50	359.50	359.50
1,000	359.50	359.50	359.50
100	359.50	359.50	359.50
10	359.50	359.50	359.50
1	359.50	359.50	359.50
100,000	362.20	362.20	362.20
10,000	362.20	362.20	362.20
1,000	362.20	362.20	362.20
100	362.20	362.20	362.20
10	362.20	362.20	362.20
1	362.20	362.20	362.20

[illegible]

Prices

High	Low	Close	Chg
411.50	408.90	404.10	-1.80
412.00	411.90	406.20	-1.80
Sales: 2,261 sales Thur. 2,079.			
Frest Thur. 9,408 up 82 from			
per contract			
243.60	243.80	241.80	
244.50	241.90	241.80	-0.30
249.00	243.50	244.00	-0.20
253.40	238.00	239.00	-0.20
254.00	242.50	242.00	-0.20
263.80	259.50	259.00	-0.20
264.80	263.20	264.00	-0.20
271.20	270.00	269.00	-0.20
276.30	274.00	273.00	-0.10
280.60	277.20	278.10	-0.10
282.80	280.00	280.00	-0.18
289.40	288.00	287.30	-0.18
Sales: 15,000 sales Thur. 16,126.			
Frest Thur. 16,640 off 963			

GO FUTURES

High	Low	Close	Chg
3.46%	3.41	2.45%	+0.04
3.46%	3.41	2.45%	+0.04
3.28%	3.27	3.28%	+0.00%
3.28%	3.28	3.28%	+0.00%
3.44%	3.44%	3.45%	+0.01
Sales Thurs. 5,168.			
Frest Thur. 5,336, up 193			
per bu.			
2.47%	2.47%	2.48%	+0.01
2.51%	2.50%	2.50%	
2.52%	2.52%	2.52%	+0.00%
2.53%	2.52	2.53%	+0.01%
2.57%	2.56	2.57%	+0.01%
2.74%	2.73%	2.73%	+0.00%
Sales Thurs. 22,887.			
Frest Thur. 144,428, up 1,072			

FEEDER CATTLE

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
43,900 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	91.75	90.70	91.75	+1.50
Aug	90.70	90.70	90.70	+1.33
Oct	88.20	89.00	88.20	+1.15
Dec	87.25	88.45	87.25	+1.17
Jan	86.30	87.10	86.30	+1.12
Feb	86.30	87.00	86.30	+1.12
Mar	85.00	85.00	85.00	+0.93
Apr	85.00	85.00	85.00	+0.93
May	85.00	85.00	85.00	+0.93
Jun	85.00	85.00	85.00	+0.93
Est. sales: 6,277; sales Thurs. 4,561.				

Live Hogs

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	48.50	48.00	47.75	+0.10
Aug	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Oct	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Dec	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Jan	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Feb	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Mar	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Apr	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
May	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Jun	48.75	48.50	48.25	+0.11
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

POULTRY

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
3,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 6,570; sales Thurs. 177.				

EGGS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
3,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

WHEAT

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

BARLEY

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

RYE

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

SOYBEANS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

PEANUT OIL

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

WHEAT

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

BARLEY

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

RYE

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

SOYBEANS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

PEANUT OIL

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

WHEAT

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

BARLEY

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

RYE

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Est. sales: 10,570; sales Thurs. 484.				

SOYBEANS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
4,000 lbs.	cent per lb.			
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Aug	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Oct	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Dec	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jan	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Feb	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Mar	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Apr	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
May	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07
Jun	60.75	60.00	59.87	+0.07

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)				March 22, 1979				March 22, 1979			
March 23, 1979				A.M.				D-Market			
High	Low	Close (Bld-Asked)	Previous (Close)	London Zurich Paris (12 1/2 k.t.)	242.15 242.50 242.875	-0.55 -0.50 -0.57		Dollar	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
SUGAR								1A, 10 15/16 - 11 1/16	4 5/16 - 4 5/16	3 1/8 - 3/16	12 1/2 - 13
Aug	113.50	112.75	113.00	113.10	113.25	113.30		3A, 10 1/2 - 10 3/4	4 1/8 - 4 1/8	1 3/4 - 1 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 1/4
Oct	116.45	116.00	116.00	116.20	116.25	116.30		3A, 10 1/2 - 10 3/4	4 7/16 - 4 7/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/4	7 1/4 - 7 1/4
Dec	118.00	118.15	118.00	118.25	118.35	118.10		3A, 10 1/2 - 10 3/4	4 1/2 - 4 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/4	8 1/4 - 8 1/4
Jan	123.30	122.80	122.80	123.00	123.10	123.15		1Y, 12 1/2 - 12 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 1/4	1 1/4 - 1 1/4	9 1/4 - 9 1/4
Feb	125.30	125.10	125.10	125.20	125.40	125.45					
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	128.00	128.10	128.10	128.40					
N.A. lots of 50 tons.											
COCOA				High	Low	Close (Bld-Asked)	Ch.				
SUGAR											
Mar	1457	1448	1450	1458	1453	1460	Unch.				
May	1485	1470	1474	1474.5	1480	1484	Unch.				
Aug	1464	1452	1457	1488	1481	1484	Unch.				
Nov	1480	1468	1473	1480	1480	1485	Unch.				
Dec	1490	1480	1473	1484	1480	1485.5	Unch.				
Jan	1485	1474	1473	1484	1485.5	1485.5	Unch.				
Mar	1470	1470	1483	1476	1478	1483	Unch.				
May	N.T.	N.T.	1480	1484	1480	1484	Unch.				
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1480	1484	1480	1484	Unch.				
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1480	1484	1480	1484	Unch.				
L441 lots of 10 tons.											
COFFEE				High	Low	Close (Bld-Asked)	Ch.				
SUGAR											
Mar	1455	1445	1445	1450	1446	1447	Unch.				
May	1480	1444	1472	1474	1462	1462.5	Unch.				
Jul	1495	1450	1481	1483	1467	1446	Unch.				
Sep	1492	1450	1494	1495	1450	1452	Unch.				
Nov	1490	1450	1494	1492	1463	1463	Unch.				
Dec	1490	1450	1485	1489	1443	1445	Unch.				
Mar	1498	1440	1473	1485	1433	1435	Unch.				
N415 lots of 10 tons.											

By reading across this table of the March 23, 1979 's closing bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following fifty centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

LE DÉPARTEMENT BATIMENT INTERNATIONAL
d'une SOCIÉTÉ de BATIMENT et TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Esso Exploration Inc., an affiliate of Exxon Corporation actively engaged in new venture exploration, seek an experienced:

The initial assignment would be in their Europe-Africa Region whose office is located in Wallington-Thames, Surrey, a pleasant town about 16

· Main area of responsibility will be velocity interpretation and related activities.

Essential qualifications are MS or PhD in Geophysics and a minimum of 3 years' experience in velocity interpretation or seismic processing.

A good understanding of written and spoken English is essential.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and benefits are competitive with other major international organizations.

Employee Relations Advisor
Esso Exploration Inc., Europe-Africa,
St. Clements House, Church Street
WALTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey, England KT12 2OL

The "International

Executive Opportunities"
appears

**Tuesdays, Thursdays
& Saturdays**

PHILIPP HOLZMANN is internationally recognised as a large German enterprise in civil engineering and construction.

Our Foreign Department is seeking a

Secretary

The applicant should have several years experience in general secretarial work and have a sound knowledge of the German language.

Good shorthand and typing are also essential.

Salary negotiable according to experience and qualifications.

Interested applicants are kindly requested to send their particulars with c.v., details of previous employment, copies of certificates and a

photograph to our Personal-abteilung, Postfach 11 20 89, 6000 Frankfurt (Main) 2, Germany.

Yen:
9275 :
Dollar.

 **PHILIPP HOLZMANN**
Aktiengesellschaft

EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

LE DÉPARTEMENT BATIMENT INTERNATIONAL
d'une SOCIÉTÉ DE BATIMENT ET TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Ayant d'importantes activités à l'étranger
recherche pour
DES GRANDES QUANTITES des divers produits

MOYEN-ORIENT
DIRECTEURS D'AGENCE

DIRECTEURS DE TRAVAUX

Cette offre intéresse des spécialistes du Bâtiment de haut niveau, ayant une solide expérience de direction d'agence

Ils devront parler obligatoirement l'anglais.
Age minimum 35 ans.


Déplacements possibles en famille.
Formation Grande Ecole souhaitée.
Responsabilité des travaux jusqu'à la réalisation complète
TCE d'opérations clés en main.

Les Chefs d'agence devront posséder une réelle compétence de gestionnaire.
Ecrire avec C.V., photo et prétentions en spécifiant le poste

envisagé n° 4002 CONTESSE Publicité, 20, av. de l'Opéra,
75040 Paris Cedex 01, qui transmettra.

PRODUCTION WIRE LINE AND

WIRE LINE AND TOOL OPERATORS



International Opportunities

Baker Eastern, a division of Baker International, has immediate and challenging opportunities for Wire Line and Production Tool Operators. Assignments available in various foreign locations.

WIRE LINE OPERATORS - 3-5 years slick and/or braided line experience, working with sleeves, chokes and the manipulation of production tools.

completion tools including permanent and retrievable packers bridge plugs, etc. Gravel pack operations a plus.

BAKER **BILL SWISHER**
(713) 445-0151

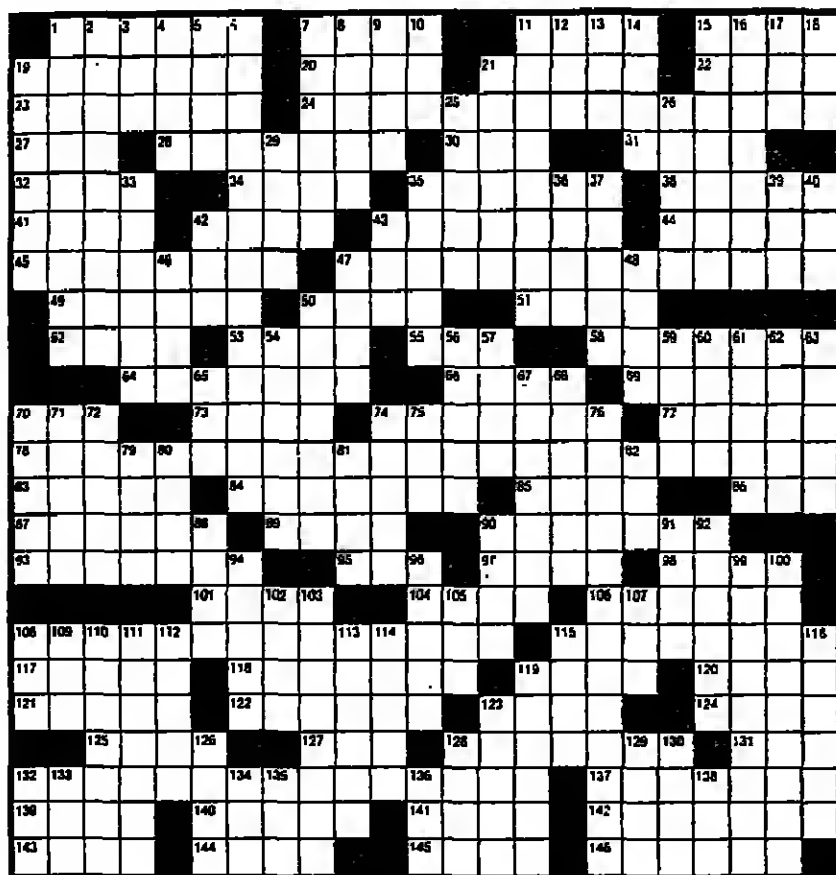
BAKER EASTERN DIVISION
P. O. Box 4369 • Houston, Texas 77001

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

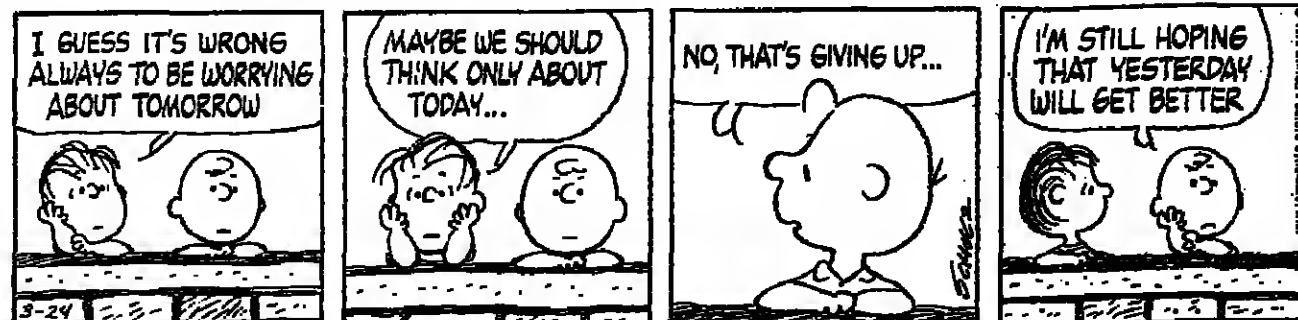
Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Pound Foolish By Henry Hook



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Third Reich emblem	16 We	48 Repair	74 Warehouse or	109 Nigerian tribe
2 Modern mania	17 Javanese	50 "The way of	75 Played host	110 Concur
3 Part of speech: Abbr.	18 Occult ability	51 "Prov. 30:19	76 Malamute's	111 "Shut—!"
4 Level	19 Pitches	52 Horror film	77 look-alike	112 "Plus quality"
5 "Money—"	20 "Five Easy	53 Last year's	78 Numbers for a	113 Shrewd
6 Twister from Philby	21 Pundit	54 frost	79 Freshman	114 Pook's creator
7 Homework assignment	22 Chaplain	55 Time for a	80 Desires	115 After quatre
8 Chemical radical	23 Canadian's	56 Folk singer	81 Oak or island	116 Antia of films
9 Kin of omegas	24 Coho, to	57 Rara—	82 Suffix with aster	117 C.I.A. head
10 Colombian state	25 Uncle Sam	58 Reticulated	83 Ollie's pal	118 Blood: Prefix
11 Disney classic	26 College in Maine	59 Reynolds or Sherman	84 Garret garb	119 Morsel for
12 Indian	27 Peter—	60 Caught forty	85 Melville book	120 Thirty years
13 Extension, e.g.	28 Letter man	61 Women's org.	86 Fruity dessert	121 Muffet
14 "Seven—"	29 180° from WSW	62 Symbol of mourning	87 Native of Katmandu	122 Newsman Abel
15 "Georgia, succulent peach"	30 Wiscrack	63 Crook	88 Female hor-	123 Grown-up
	31 Jargon	64 Jazzyman's	89 180° from WSW	124 Acad.
		65 Dances	90 Native of Katmandu	125 Pariah, Japane-
		66 Jargon	91 Powwow	126 Piercing tool
		67 Radio, TV, etc.	92 Radio, TV, etc.	127 Actress Joanne
		68 Cook cargo	93 Tricky	128 City in Nevada
		69 aboard	94 Ingot	

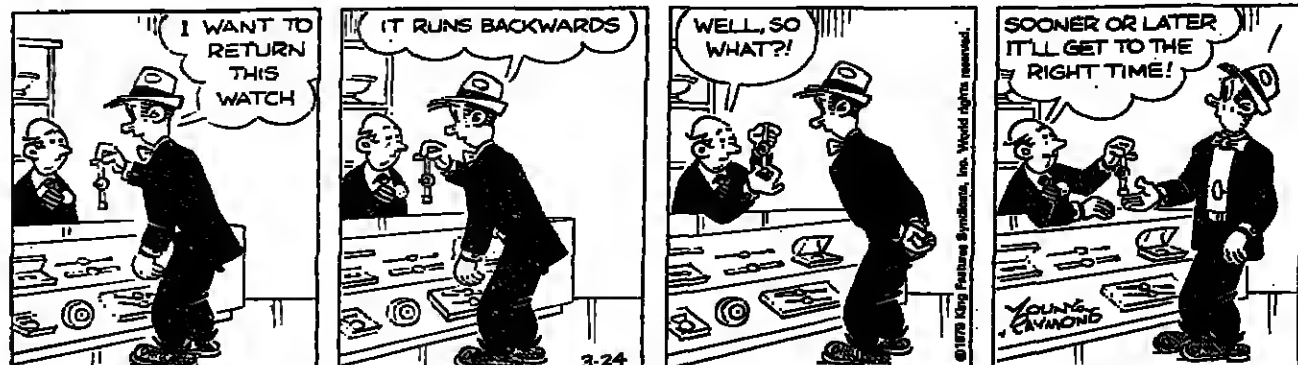
PEANUTS



B.C.



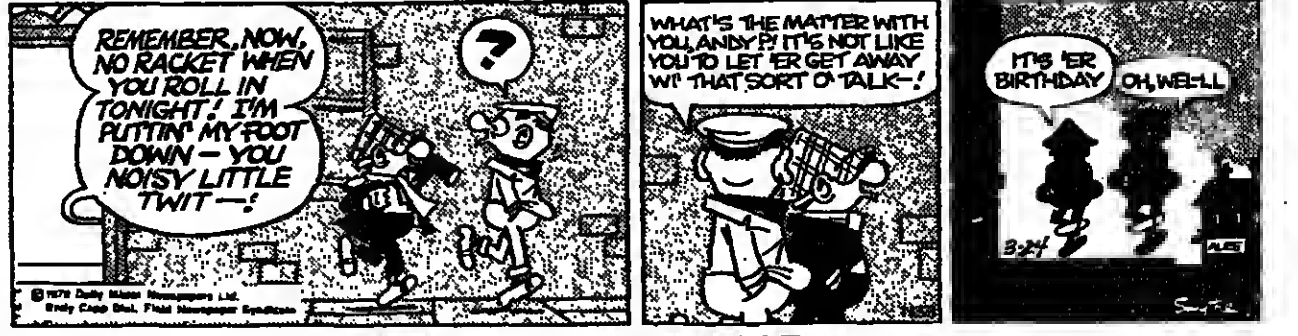
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



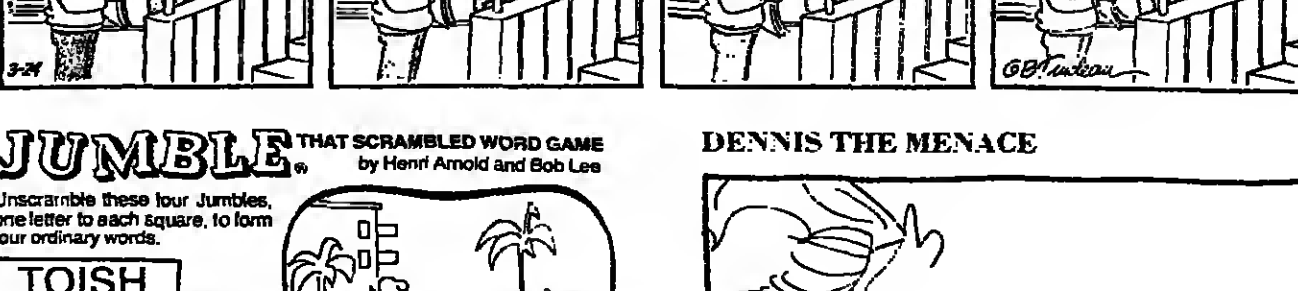
DONESBURY



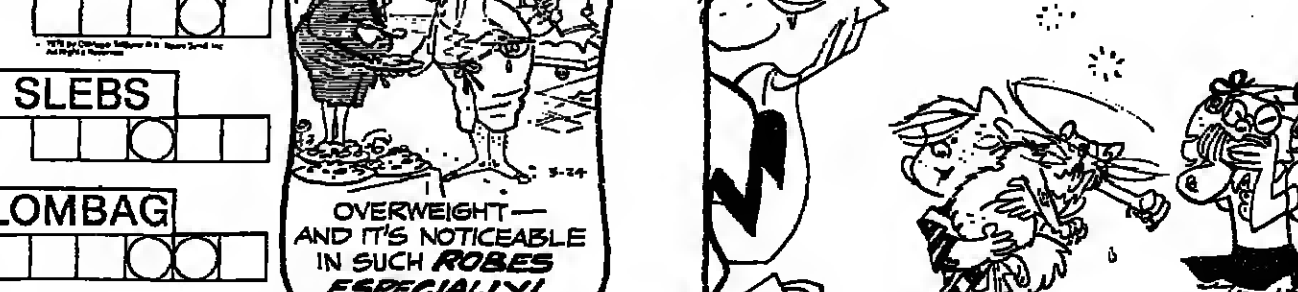
JUMBLE



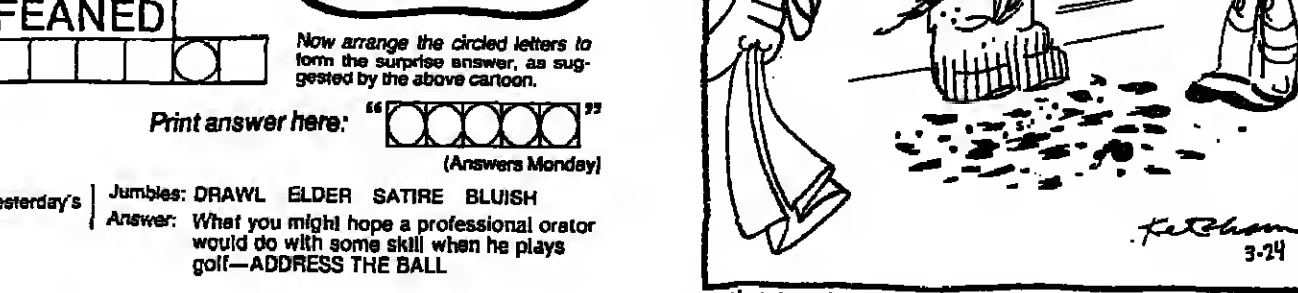
DENNIS THE MENACE



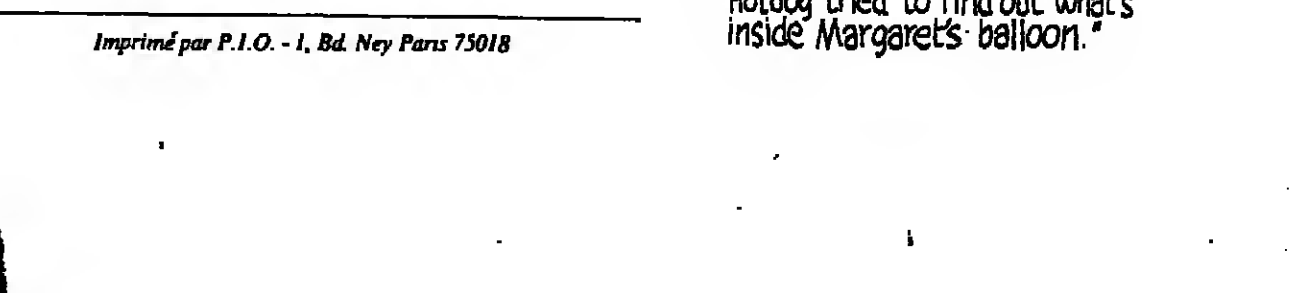
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

C	F	Overcast	MACRID	C	F	Overcast
ALABAMA	16	Cloudy	12	54	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Cloudy	13	57	Cloudy	
ARIZONA	21	Fair	14	57	Cloudy	
ARKANSAS	16	Fair	15	57	Cloudy	
CALIFORNIA	16	Overcast	16	57	Cloudy	
COLORADO	16	Overcast	17	57	Cloudy	
CONNECTICUT	16	Overcast	18	57	Cloudy	
DELAWARE	16	Overcast	19	57	Cloudy	
FLORIDA	16	Overcast	20	57	Cloudy	
GEORGIA	16	Overcast	21	57	Cloudy	
ILLINOIS	16	Overcast	22	57	Cloudy	
INDIANA	16	Overcast	23	57	Cloudy	
IOWA	16	Overcast	24	57	Cloudy	
KANSAS	16	Overcast	25	57	Cloudy	
KENTUCKY	16	Overcast	26	57	Cloudy	
LOUISIANA	16	Overcast	27	57	Cloudy	
MAINE	16	Overcast	28	57	Cloudy	
MARYLAND	16	Overcast	29	57	Cloudy	
MASSACHUSETTS	16	Overcast	30	57	Cloudy	
MICHIGAN	16	Overcast	31	57	Cloudy	
MINNESOTA	16	Overcast	32	57	Cloudy	
MISSISSIPPI	16	Overcast	33	57	Cloudy	
MISSOURI	16	Overcast	34	57	Cloudy	
MONTANA	16	Overcast	35	57	Cloudy	
NEBRASKA	16	Overcast	36	57	Cloudy	
NEVADA	16	Overcast	37	57	Cloudy	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	Overcast	38	57	Cloudy	
NEW JERSEY	16	Overcast	39	57	Cloudy	
NEW MEXICO	16	Overcast	40	57	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	16	Overcast	41	57	Cloudy	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	Overcast	42	57	Cloudy	
NORTH DAKOTA	16	Overcast	43	57	Cloudy	
OHIO	16	Overcast	44	57	Cloudy	
OKLAHOMA	16	Overcast	45	57	Cloudy	
OREGON	16	Overcast	46	57	Cloudy	
PENNSYLVANIA	16	Overcast	47	57	Cloudy	
RHODE ISLAND	16	Overcast	48	57	Cloudy	
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	Overcast	49	57	Cloudy	
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	Overcast	50	57	Cloudy	
TENNESSEE	16	Overcast	51	57	Cloudy	
TEXAS	16	Overcast	52	57	Cloudy	
UTAH	16	Overcast	53	57	Cloudy	
Vermont	16	Overcast	54	57	Cloudy	
VIRGINIA	16	Overcast	55	57	Cloudy	
WASHINGTON	16	Overcast	56	57	Cloudy	
WEST VIRGINIA	16	Overcast	57	57	Cloudy	
WISCONSIN	16	Overcast	58	57	Cloudy	
WYOMING	16	Overcast	59	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	60	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	61	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	62	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	63	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	64	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	65	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	66	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	67	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	68	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	69	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	70	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	71	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	72	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	73	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	74	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	75	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	76	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	77	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	78	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	79	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	80	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	81	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	82	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	83	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	84	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	85	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	86	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	87	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	88	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	89	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	90	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	91	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	92	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	93	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	94	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	95	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	96	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	97	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	98	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	99	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	16	Overcast	100	57	Cloudy	

BOOKS

THE DRUIDS AND THEIR HERITAGE
By Ward Rutherford, Gordon & Cremonesi. Distributed by Atheneum. Illustrated. 179 pp. \$18.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT HAS been downhill for the Celts for at least 2,500 years. Once upon a time we talked to trees and birds. We wore beards and antlers. We forged iron. We threw salt over our shoulders. We kissed over mistletoe. We advised Pythagoras on mathematics. We invented the Maypole. We menaced Rome. You will remember our Gundestrup caldron and our sacred sevens, our white robes and our oak groves, not to mention Robin Hood and Deirdre of the Sorrows. We rode — and ate — horses. We specialized in bulls, boars, salmon, eagles, ravens, wishing wells and human sacrifice. Without us, Tennessee and Yeats would never have been so mystic. Our devotion to metempsychosis was well known.

Then Julius Caesar came along, followed by the Roman Catholic Church. Ever since, as a disgruntled Celt pointed out to me recently, we haven't done anything but write books and knit sweaters. Such a decline is particularly poignant when one considers the fact that when we were really struggling, back in the glory days of Cu Chulainn, we couldn't write at all. Ours was an oral tradition. This, perhaps, accounts for the drinking we do when the writing we don't.

Little Evidence
We need it, at the local *et cetera*, a Werner Erhard or a Henry Kissinger or an Elton John. They were called Druids. Ward Rutherford, an English novelist and historian, aspires to define what the Druids were and weren't in a Celtic society that liked to name cities while refusing to live in them. He hasn't much evidence to go on — scraps of Caesar, Tacitus, Ptolemy and Posidonius — but he conjures promiscuously in graceful prose. The Druids, he says, were more than priests and less than "philosophers-kings." They sound surprisingly like academic sociologists with a government contract.

In the beginning were the nomadic Indo-Europeans. In Rutherford's opinion, a Druid was pretty much the same thing as a Brahmin, a Magus and a Chaldean. All were adepts of the Ancient Wisdom, which is more or less what we would call today parapsychology. They were acquainted with an "astral" otherness, even as they machined their tools. They divined by rod. They hypnotized. They mystified. They were also lawyers and bards, warriors and romantics, and they liked women, especially after a certain amount of sacerdotal sex just before the human sacrifice. What they didn't do was make Stonehenge, although they probably used it to reveal. Nor were they

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

